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THE MARS HEAD WRECK

Operations of the Divers—Gloomy Search for the Dead—Carelessness or Criminality Regarding Valuables.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HALIFAX, April 6.—The weather to-day was the finest since Tuesday, and the divers were enabled to commence work at daybreak on the wreck. Our party left the city in a tug early in the morning, and after a run of two hours among the reefs which line the western coast from Chebucto Head to Mars Head, a distance of fifteen miles, reached the scene of the wreck. The sea was perfectly calm, scarcely a ripple disturbing its surface, and, except one or two rocks, which were visible to the east side of Sambro Island, there was nothing to indicate the dangerous nature of the course we were steering, or to mark the many hidden reefs, over which our boat passed. No craft, however, attempts to run between the reefs when the weather is doubtful, or in a heavy blow. It would be certain destruction.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

As we turn the point of land called Mars Head, the scene of the wreck comes in view. There were two or three schooners lying at anchor and innumerable small boats floating around the sunken hull. The water in the bay was very smooth, and visitors could approach the wreck safely. Men were busily employed around the divers' boats, rendering assistance in recovering the bodies from the vessel. The sun lit up the scene brilliantly. On every side were steep, jagged granite rocks. Yesterday, when the sea was agitated, the scene was one of wild grandeur and beauty. To-day the winds were hushed and the waves were still.

POSITION OF THE WRECK.

As the sunken hull of the ship is made out it becomes more and more incomprehensible how it was possible for her to be driven in where she now lies. It is the opinion of the fishermen of the locality that she struck on the Grampus Reef, about half a mile east of the scene, and run close along the shore until brought up on the fatal rock. She is lying on her port side, well under water from amidships. A portion of the starboard bulwarks, about forty feet, is above water, and on this a number of persons were crowded, intently watching the operations of the divers, who were sending up dead bodies from one of the steerage cabins. The hull is almost abreast of the reef, and forms a sort of breakwater between it and the shore of the island, which is only about forty yards off. All that portion of the hull from the forward hatch was severed as clean as if it had been done by machinery, and the sea has caused it to forge ahead thirty feet, and through this gap small boats are running in and out carrying curiosity seekers from the wreck to the shore. The fatal rock looks close enough for one to leap upon it from the forward part of the hull. It is a small rock, or rather that portion which was above water on Tuesday morning, scarcely thirty square feet, and upon this 200 or more human beings stood for upward of two or three hours until rescued by boats.

RECOVERING THE DEAD.

As the bodies are sent up from the steerage by the divers, they are taken to Ryan's Island, where the sad scene of the past few days is repeated. It is not different from its predecessors, except in that the number of bodies which were lying bleaching in the sun on Thursday and Friday have been lessened. Men were still busily employed constructing rough board-boxes—they cannot be called coffins—in which the bodies are placed as soon as the operations of searching for effects and valuables are completed and taken away for burial at Upper and Lower Prospect, distant from the island about two miles. As I landed, a row-boat came ashore with twenty dead bodies, heaped up in the stern, a ghastly mass and horrible picture to look upon.

THE "HILL OF DEATH."

Several of the fishermen who have been engaged in the gloomy work carried the bodies up the bank and landed them on the grassy knoll where other bodies had been lying. The visitors crowded around and gazed mournfully upon the sight. Many could not stand it, and turned away from the place, which has appropriately been called the "Hill of Death." Others lifted their hats, and with reverential air stepped noiselessly along, as if afraid to awake those who were sleeping their last sleep. The bodies were those of steerage passengers, and most of them were of females. One young woman, beautiful in feature and looking as natural as if she had died peacefully and calm, attracted the attention of the beholder. Her name is Bennett, and she had a ticket for Boston. Her scapular and beads were left on her neck. On the body of a man thirty-six sovereigns were found, and upon another twenty. All the men and many of the women had valuables, such as gold rings, brooches, money, and watches, upon their persons. The magistrate, Mr. Ryan, and those who were assisting him in searching the remains, told me that the thirty or more ladies found to-day had more property on them than all the rest that had been buried, except the body of Mrs. Davidson, which, with the body of her daughter, was recovered last evening.

GROWN CALLOUS TO HORROR.

The men who live in the vicinity, and who have been working all the week among these mournful scenes of death and destruction, have become so accustomed to these sad duties that they lift and handle the bodies with an indifference amounting almost to carelessness; but the most sensitive of men soon become hardened to such woful sights, and these fishermen are not an exception. The bodies of the men looked as if they had died easily, but the features of the women were frightfully contorted, with mouths open, eyes wildly staring, and arms in every conceivable position, exhibiting the most intense suffering. Only one or two of these bodies were mangled. Tired at last gazing upon the horrid sight, I leave it to visit the wreck again.

SLOVENLY SEARCH OF THE BODIES.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed with the manner in which the bodies are searched, and got ready for burial. There is entire absence of system, and it was plainly evident, from the careless manner in which the valuables were taken from the bodies, without any trouble being taken to discover names or to take means to assist identification, if ever their friends should come this way and want to remove the bodies, that a directing head is required there to conduct the work in a proper manner. One American gentleman, Wm. Wellington, of Boston, who is here looking after the body of his nephew, and who stood beside me while the searching operation went on to-day, expressed his indignation at the manner in which the bodies were being searched, and the careless way the property was left on them until the magistrate came along. With a crowd of idle curiosity-seekers continually around, there is no security against plunder, and grave hints were thrown out that a great deal of plunder had been going on quietly, and that one of the men in authority, a magistrate who was assisting Mr. Ryan, was not altogether blameless.

AT THE WRECK AGAIN.

When I returned to the wreck another tug had arrived from the city crowded with visitors. The divers had resumed operations again, and during our stay alongside they had brought up four more bodies, one man, two women, and a child. One of the women had a gold chain on, and was respectably dressed.

THE CARGO.

Only a few boxes of merchandise were brought to the surface to-day. The divers were working principally in the steerage part of the wreck, and were sending up whatever they came across.

THE SALOON CABIN NOT YET ENTERED.

They have not yet gone into the saloon cabin. It is thought there are no bodies there, as most of the saloon passengers came up on the deck when the vessel struck. They have got the forward hatch open and say many bodies are floating among the cargo, the bulkheads having been broken.

WHAT THE DIVERS SEE.

The sights below, as seen by the divers, are terrible beyond description. They say the bodies are lying piled up in heaps. If the weather keeps fine for a few days, they are in hopes of recovering all.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Many of the thrilling scenes of the wreck are described by some of the survivors. One of the stewards, named Ellery, who was a favorite with the Sheat family, says that Mr. Sheat gave his little daughter to him to save while he went for his wife. The steward took the little one in his arms and carried her into the rigging, but, chilled with the cold, the child died in his arms. Sheat and his wife were standing near the companion-way clasped in each other's arms, when they were swept off by the waves and drowned.

FEELING AMONG THE INHABITANTS.

The people of Prospect, especially the women, are deeply impressed with the awful scenes of the past few days, and speak of them in subdued tones. All of them have stories to tell of the wreck and the rescue, and it will be many long years ere they are effaced from their memory.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 6.—Fourteen bodies were recovered yesterday, all of them by grappling. To-day, the weather being very favorable, divers worked for the purpose of finding bodies, and twenty-seven, all apparently steerage passengers, were recovered. Many of them had considerable sums of money. One, whose name appeared, from papers found in his pocket, to be Crooke, had a bill of exchange for £200 and considerable money besides. The divers' crews number sixty-five men.

BURYING THE DEAD.

The only bodies remaining now uncoffined on the shore are those found to-day, all the others having been buried, or coffined ready for burial. Those recognized by prayer-books, or other indications, as Roman Catholics, were taken to Terrence Bay, a few miles distant, and buried in the Catholic cemetery. The remainder have been buried in the Episcopal cemetery at Prospect. Some of the bodies brought up to-day showed that they died by suffocation, and not by drowning. As the bodies are brought up by the divers, they are placed in a boat under the charge of George Longard, a Justice of the Peace, and conveyed to the hill-side on Ryan's Island, where Edmund Ryan, another magistrate, receives them and takes from them all money and valuables, noting them in a book with such marks of identification as can be found on the persons. The bodies of Mrs. Davidson and her daughter were found within a short time of each other. There was found on Miss Davidson sewed to her dress, a letter from her mother advising her in case of any unforeseen occurrence taking her, the mother, away, to take possession of all her money and letter of credit, and proceed with all speed to San Francisco, and inquire for Mr. McDonald, who would send her to her uncle, L. H. Templeby, of Calaveras County, California.

TELL-TALE PACKAGES.

Four men belonging to Halifax picked up a bale of silk, appropriated it, and sold a part of it. The customs authorities heard of it, recovered most of the silk, and arrested one man. Had the men given up the silk to the agents they would have been entitled to £200 salvage. The customs officers found some silks in crates of crockery-ware, showing an intention to smuggle them into New-York.

THE WRECK AT SPRY HARBOR.

The report of a steamer being ashore at Spry Harbor is not likely to be correct. Communication with that place could not be obtained to-day. Vessels which passed there a day or two ago say there was an old wreck there, which drifted ashore some time ago, and men were breaking it up. Probably the schooner which made the report saw the wreck at a distance, and mistook it for a steamer.

THE SURVIVORS IN NEW-YORK

Arrival of the Steerage Passengers—Graphic Account of their Sufferings.

The greater portion of the survivors of the passengers by the ill-fated Atlantic arrived at Pier No. 28 North River yesterday morning, in the steamer Newport, of the Fall River Line. As early as 6 o'clock a crowd of persons of both sexes had congregated outside, and waited patiently the arrival of those dear to them, who had been so miraculously saved from a watery grave. It was easy to discover on the countenances of those who kept faithful watch, the joy and gratitude filling their hearts, and they could scarcely conceal their impatience at the delay occasioned in transporting the survivors to this City from the scene of the disaster.

At 6:20 Mr. Gartner, the passenger agent of the White Star line, arrived, and saw that the necessary preparations had been made for the reception of the passengers. At 6:40 the cry of "Here she comes!" resounded through the dock, and the gates being thrown open to admit the friends waiting outside, a tremendous rush was made for the pier-head. The emigrants could be seen huddled together on the middle deck, and the most frantic efforts were made by those on the dock to attract the attention of their respective friends on board the boat.

When the Newport came to her moorings the emigrants were kept back until the other passengers had all landed, and none except the members of the Press and the agents of the company were allowed on board. Two hundred and fifty passengers had come down under the charge of three of the agents of the White Star line, who attended to their wants. The dock was then cleared, and the emigrants were marched from the Newport into the tug-boat William Fletcher, to be converted to Castle Garden, whither their anxious friends had been ordered to proceed to meet them.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE EMIGRANTS.

The arrivals were certainly a motley collection, made up of all kinds of European nationalities. The poor fellows were miserably dressed, although many of them had been supplied with garments of various kinds by the charity of the good people of Halifax and Boston. Not a vestige of baggage could be seen, although a number of them carried little bundles containing their earthly all; and the scared and haggard expression on their faces showed how terrible had been the ordeal through which they had passed. They were very communicative on the subject of the disaster, and told their stories in a frank, truthful manner.

A DIARY OF THE VOYAGE.

Mr. Richard Reynolds, an intelligent young man, known to the writer, who got on board at Queenstown, and kept a diary during the voyage, gives the following interesting statement of facts: We left Queenstown on the 21st of March, and had fair weather on that day and the next. On the 23d the weather changed, and continued rough, with heavy seas, until the 26th, making little progress in consequence of strong head winds. Calm weather on the 27th, which continued without material change, crossing the Banks. On the 31st the sea was almost as smooth as glass.

On the morning of that day, while the passengers all expected that they were within twenty-four hours' steam of New-York, a rumor went round that the ship was about to put into Halifax for coal. This caused considerable surprise, as some of the passengers had ascertained that sufficient coal for two days was on board. The only explanation they could give for going to Halifax was that the Captain wanted to take in a supply of coal there, it being cheaper at that port than in either New-York or Liverpool. This supposition caused considerable indignation among the steerage passengers, who did not attempt to conceal their disgust, and about midday one of them asked Capt. Williams if the vessel was really going to Halifax. The Captain snappishly replied, "You will see in time," and in answer to a second question, said: "When you go there (to Halifax) you will know." It then became certain that the vessel was making for Halifax, at which port it was understood she was to arrive between 3 and 4 o'clock next morning. The ship's course was changed at 1½ P. M. All retired to rest at the usual hour that evening, the sea being calm, and the night clear and bright.

"BREAKERS AHEAD."

On the morning of the next day, the 1st of April, I heard six bells, (3 o'clock A. M.,) and the man on watch sing out "all's well." I said to my comrade that we must be near Halifax by that time, and he said he thought so, and went on deck. About ten minutes afterward I heard the man on watch shout "breakers ahead," and felt a shock running through the vessel, but thought it was the anchor being cast in harbor. Another shock followed immediately after, and my comrade shouted to his brother from the head of the gangway to come on deck, as the ship was sinking. I jumped out of bed and pulled on my shoes, having fortunately laid down in my clothes. I then rushed on deck, and found more than half the male passengers there before me. No women were on deck. It was a fearful scene, and the remembrance of it will never leave my mind. Some were crying like children, others swearing horribly, while beside them were many praying fervently. I went to the starboard side and stood on a coil of rope to see how things were. I saw the mainland about 150 yards distant, covered with snow; I had not seen the small rock at that time. The passengers and crew were rushing frantically to the boats, endeavoring to save themselves, but did not succeed, as the boats got swamped. A few minutes after the ship went over on her side, washing hundreds overboard, and causing her stern to go under water. The coil of rope was swept from under me, but I saved myself by clinging to the bulwarks. I sat on the bulwarks at the side that was above water, and saw the rock about thirty yards from me. I heard the passengers shout for somebody to take a line to the rock, and one of the quartermasters, carrying a line around his wrist, jumped in and swam toward it. He could not succeed in climbing on to it, and had to be pulled back to the ship. A few minutes after the same man jumped in and swam to shore. Here he procured a line, and, with it, swam back to the rock on which another quartermaster had succeeded in his absence in landing with a line. One of the man again swam to the shore, carrying with him and fastening the line, which had been passed from the ship.

COWARDICE OF THE CREW.

Third Officer Brady then passed over to the rock on the rope, and by the aid of the second rope, gained the shore, where he set about procuring boats to assist the passengers. By this time day had begun to break. The quartermaster shouted to the passengers to cross over on the rope, and a rush was made for it by the crew, who pushed the passengers away and got over themselves first. Landed on the rock, the crew were called on by the quartermaster to help the passengers to land, the sides of the rock being slippery, and affording no grip. The passengers, as they got to the rock, were pulled out, but I saw the crew several times refuse to help out a passenger close by, while straining every nerve to help out any of their comrades who happened to be in the water. They only assisted a few passengers to land, when they left the rock and swung themselves on shore. The boatswain's mate got on to an open hatchway cover, and attempted three times to take a rope from the mizzen rigging to a rock about twenty yards distant, by which he expected to save a large number, but was swept away and drowned in the attempt. The Captain and a large number of passengers had by this time taken to the main rigging; the first mate, one woman, and six or seven men were in the mizzen rigging.

I was quite collected, and determined to remain as I was, on finding that the vessel was not sinking, and expecting every moment to see a boat come from the shore. I was sitting over a porthole, and immediately beneath me I heard the noise of breaking glass, and ascertained that some persons were trying to escape from the men's steerage. I assisted them as well as I could, and about thirty got through the porthole on the outside and got on to the bulwark. Those were men who had not had time to escape by the gangway when the water came rushing in. One of the men who escaped by the porthole suffered terrible agony. He was of stout build, and found himself caught by the shoulders. After considerable difficulty he forced both arms through, but on trying to free the remaining portion of his body found himself wedged at the hips as tightly as if he were in a vise. Those on the outside did all in their power to pull him through, but could not move him a hair's breadth either way. In this horrible position, with either of two deaths staring him in the face, the unfortunate man remained for fully fifteen minutes. At last he cried in his agony, "Now, for either life or death," and by a superhuman effort pulled himself through, more dead than alive. The lower portions of his body were severely mangled.

THE BOY, JOHN HENLEY.

Among the last to get out was the little boy, John Henley, who followed the example of the men in escaping through the porthole. His father, mother, and brother were drowned. I saw him at the porthole, and he cried to me to help him out. I caught him by the hair and lifted him on to the bulwarks beside me. He told me his parents were drowned, and asked me to take care of him, I did so for half an hour. A boat with two men came alongside, but it was so light it could not reach the wreck. I now thought to save myself by swimming, and passed the boy on to the Captain, who was only a few yards from me, and was encouraging the people to hold out, as assistance would surely arrive. I then jumped in and swam to the rock, which by this time was filled with people who were doing their utmost to save those still crossing. Many persons were drowned while attempting to cross, as many as twelve and fifteen getting on to the rope at the same time, causing it to sink beneath the water, and rendering it physically impossible for those on the rock, who were nearly frozen, to keep the rope stiff. Numbers were washed off, or perished from exhaustion and cold. The persons on the rock at this time were all passengers, the officers having gone ashore. They worked heroically in trying to save those remaining on the ship. One man named Wm. Hoey, who had worked from the commencement with a will, had his hands rendered powerless, from cold, and actually stooped down and with his teeth pulled out four or five drowning men. I helped them for about an hour, giving all the assistance I could. The sea had now risen and was dashing violently over the rock, so I thought it better to try and save myself by getting ashore. I swam across, considering I had a better chance of gaining the shore by this means than by the lines. I succeeded in reaching the shore and was pulled out by some men, having become powerless from cold and exhaustion. I was taken up to a fisherman's house, but could not get inside, the crew of the vessel having taken possession, and only admitting those they pleased. A fire was kindled outside by the aid of which the passengers warmed themselves and dried their clothes. We were kindly treated by the country people and brought to Halifax next day by boat. Both at Halifax and Boston we were well treated and received many presents of clothing. Scarcely one of those who escaped from the wreck saved a particle of clothing, many having to leave their berths in a half naked condition.

It is asserted among the crew and passengers that on the night of the disaster the captain had held a sort of sociable in the saloon with the cabin passengers. He retired to bed, they say, at 12 o'clock, and when the ship struck the Second Officer, who went below to call him, had to pull him out of his berth.

ANOTHER PASSENGER'S STORY.

A splendid-looking young fellow, six feet high, named Joe Kelly, who left Kings County, Ireland, to join his brother in this City, made the following statement in a candid and intelligent manner: We came along all right until the morning of the 1st of April, when I was aroused by a noise that I thought was caused by the anchor being let go. In a few minutes I felt a bumping as if the vessel was aground, and immediately sprung out of bed, shouting out to my comrades, "Boys, jump up, the ship is sinking." I then ran up the steerage gangway, and found the door closed; I rushed against it with all my strength and burst it open. A number of my companions followed me, but when I reached the deck and saw how things stood, I got bewildered and lost sight of them. I recovered myself in a moment, and began to think what I should do to save myself. The decks were crowded with men, who were all trying to rush to where the officers were about cutting away the boats. I only saw one woman on deck—the one who afterward died in the rigging—and I heard the crew telling them not to come up, as the ship had only cast anchor. A few minutes after the vessel toppled over, and the women were all drowned before they had time to gain the deck. The Captain appeared to be very much embarrassed; he was running across the deck, and he told a passenger he was lame, and asked the man to help him. The officers were cutting away the boats, and others of them were firing rockets. The passengers tried to get into one of the boats, but the moment she was launched she upset. I saw there was no hope in getting off by boats, so I helped the two quartermasters, who were swimming to the rock with lines. I was the twelfth man who got on the rock by the line. The sea was calm at the time, but it was intensely cold. Three or four of the officers and crew got on the rock before I did, and we all assisted the others by pulling them up. Many of them were so exhausted that they could hardly move when we pulled them out, and a great number dropped off while crossing, and were carried away. I saw the crew pushing passengers away from the rope, and getting on to it themselves. When I left the vessel I had only my shirt and pantaloons and one stocking on, and after we got ashore some of the people gave me a little clothing. The next day I saw my coat on one of the crew, and insisted on getting it, as I was cold. He refused, and I pulled it off him. My name was sewed on it inside, and I found the piece had been cut out. All the crew were well clothed; but whenever they saw a good coat on a man whom they imagined they could frighten, they claimed it as their own property, and made him give it up. We were very kindly treated by the people at every place where we stopped; but I don't see that we have to thank either the officers of the ship or the company for anything.

Several other passengers—in fact, almost every one spoken to on the subject—agree in censuring the captain and testifying to the ruffianly conduct of the crew.

The Appearance of the Emigrants—How the Captain and Officers Behaved.

On the arrival of the tug at Castle Garden the motley crowd was passed into the rotunda of the building, and an official, as if he were rehearsing a daily task, ordered the "English, Irish, and Scotch at this side, and the Germans and other foreigners at that side," appearing quite unconscious of the diversity of tongues. Some of the rescued were from the northern provinces of the German Empire, a few being enveloped in immense overcoats lined with colored sheepskin, and other characteristic garments, and it was ludicrous, notwithstanding the sympathy felt for the poor fellows, to see the gaunt and sallow Scandinavian, and the more burly Teuton, recognizing the brotherhood—born in danger and fostered in suffering—take their places with the smart though methodic Englishman, and the gaping, undecided, and stalwart Hibernian. While the registering of the names was being gone through, the men formed themselves into groups around the stoves, and those of British nationality immediately applied themselves to replenishing and consuming the contents of a variety of tobacco pipes. Some were fortunate enough to save the cherished meerschaum, but the clay cutty pipe was almost universal. Squatted around, talking in subdued tones, with their scanty wardrobes wrapped up in red handkerchiefs or some old rag, and the curious mixture of dress—no man being clothed alike, or en suite—all wearing on their faces a wild look, and an unsettled and apprehensive expression, the scene was one never to be forgotten. On the east side of the rotunda a number of tables were laid out, furnished with the appliances and materials for a substantial breakfast. Piles of good fresh bread, pyramids of butter, large dishes of eggs, and mountains of meat were heaped about in welcome and hospitable profusion. Cooks and attendants were hurrying to and fro, anxious to relieve the wants of the poor fellows, who had been for some time without a "square feed." When the registry had been completed, all sat down and enjoyed a comfortable breakfast. The Commissioners of Emigration had made arrangements to provide for such of those who had no fixed destination or friend in this country. Those who have friends, or intend proceeding beyond New-York, will be forwarded by the White Star line, and properly cared for. Some departed with their friends before partaking of the breakfast.

Outside the Battery quite a number of persons were congregated, some from curiosity, and others whose anxious and inquiring eyes and restless inquisitiveness betokened the interest they felt in the arrivals. The men were almost unanimous in their condemnation of the officers of the Atlantic, and expressed themselves in bitter terms of the treatment which they received, and the quantity and quality of the food supplied during the voyage. Edwin Figgins, a Hampshire bricklayer, who had a narrow escape from being washed overboard during the three days' storm in the last week of March, stated to a TIMES reporter that the food from the beginning was scarce, bad, and disgustingly cooked. He was deputed to speak to the purser on the subject, and on representing the case to that officer he was told that "the cooks were nearly scalded to death, and could do no more. The vessel, "said the purser," is overcrowded, and we cannot help it; you must put up with it. I've known passengers go three days without any food." The water was also short. Figgins was told by one of the firemen, the day the ship changed her course, that there were not fifty tons of coal in the bunkers. When the ship struck he was in his berth. He tried to get up by the hatchway, but found it closed. There were twelve men in the compartment with him. They broke open the port-hole and succeeded in squeezing themselves through. Figgins had to take off his vest and jacket in order to pass through. In his vest was his watch and other articles of value, which he handed to a sailor who was clinging to the ship's side. When Figgins got out the sailor had disappeared. In Halifax he recognized the man and charged him with the theft, but the sailor denied all knowledge of the occurrence and accuser. Figgins escaped by one of the ropes which were fastened to the rock.

THE CAPTAIN'S CONDUCT.

Before leaving the ship, he was near the Captain, and heard him cry out, "Boys, try and save yourselves." He next saw Capt. Williams on the island beach, and said that he had taken refuge in the cottage of Claney, the fisherman, and was not seen by Figgins but that once, during the twelve hours he remained on the island. On that occasion he did not observe the Captain do or say anything toward helping the passengers.

Henry Goodall corroborated the above story in many particulars, especially as to the brutality of the crew, the quality and quantity of the provisions, and the plundering of the passengers. The officers, he said, treated the steerage passengers as if they were dogs, and the crew followed their example.

A very intelligent Englishman—a ribbon-weaver, from Coventry, named Harry Jones, related some suggestive incidents. He was early on deck, and saw the Captain soon after. The Captain "limped" in his gait, as if he had hurt his leg, and Jones assisted him to the forward part of the vessel near the rope. "He was," said Jones, "lame or pretended to be so, for he saw him the day before, and he did not show any signs of lameness."

Reporter—How close were you to Capt. Williams?

Jones—He leaned on my shoulder for a short distance.

Reporter—Then you were quite near enough to observe his appearance and demeanor?

Jones—Yes, but I did not observe anything particular. He might have been under the influence of drink, but we were all so excited that no person took notice of such matters. The shrieks of the women and men, the roaring of the sea and the awful confusion about, almost deprived one of his senses.

Mr. Jones, continuing, said that when the three boats arrived from the island the Captain, who was on the side, shouted that he would give £500 to every boat that came to the ship. The Captain left in one of the three boats. Jones, following the example of other men who wished to have a fight for life, plunged into the waves and succeeded in gaining the rock. After a short rest, during which his clothes were frozen and his body almost paralyzed, he boldly struck out for the island, and succeeded in reaching about half-way over when the fearful surf and strong under-tow threw him back to the rock, from which he was afterwards rescued almost dead from cold, exposure and exhaustion.

Mr. Jones also says that the statements as to the wretched quality of food, &c., are true. The coffee was cooked in condensed water, and could not be used. He had bought some tea for the voyage, but when he found it necessary to use it he could not procure any water, and, impelled by his want, he was forced to pay 6d. to the cook for a pint of water. The First Mate, he states, gave no assistance; he retired to the rigging, and remained there until rescued. The only brave officers on the vessel were Brady and the two Quartermasters, Speakman and Owens. They were cool and collected, and did all that in them lay to save the lives of the passengers. Mr. Jones relates an incident of scenes on the beach which speaks for itself. He gives the name of the magistrate "to the best of his recollection." A body had been washed ashore, on the feet of which were a good pair of boots. An Irish and a German passenger, both bare-footed, discovered the coveted prize, and forthwith seized a leg each and endeavored to pull off a boot. A quarrel was in progress, when the Magistrate, Mr. Ryan, came on the scene, and adopted a very Irish way of solving the difficulty. He told the claimants to "toss up" for the boots. This was done, and the German carried off the spoils of the sacred dead.

It is difficult to get a consecutive statement of the calamity from any of the steerage passengers. No two will agree in their story of one standard incident, and persons, places, and the leading features of the moment are mixed up in chaotic confusion. It was "Save himself who can," and every one was intent on his own individual safety, rushing blindly about to some point where he thought a chance of life was to be had. One man said: "I was rushing toward the ropes, when I heard an awful shriek above the roaring of the waves. I was spell-bound, and lost the idea of saving myself. I next found myself fighting with the waves. The hope of life again inspired me, and I reached the shore. When I heard the whistle on this boat, I felt the same thrill, and fancied I was still on board the Atlantic in that dreadful moment. I'll tell you what, Sir, that fearful, agonizing cry will ring in my ears until my dying day."

Names of the Passengers and Their Friends—Disposition of the Wounded.

The following list contains the names of those survivors who arrived yesterday by the Fall River steamer, as elsewhere reported. The first name in each paragraph is that of the survivor, the second being that of his relative who was expecting him, the residence of the latter being given:

Thomas Booth, brother of George Booth, Crook's Hotel.
William Hayman, cousin of Geo. Hayman, No. 85 Sands-street, Brooklyn.
James Flanagan, nephew of James Doyle, No. 407 West Twenty-sixth-street.
John Doyle, brother of James Doyle, No. 407 West Twenty-sixth-street.
James Henry, cousin of Patrick Henry, No. 287 Bowery.
Thomas Maning, nephew of Thomas Hasnshaw, No. 312 Avenue A.
Daniel Spaldey, cousin of Michael Cally, No. 218 North Seventh-street, Williamsburg.
Patrick Sutloff, cousin of M. Sheridan, No. 205 East Thirty-sixth-street.
Patrick Slattery, friend of William Callahan, No. 514 West Twenty-seventh-street.
William Kelly, father of Michael Kelly, No. 37 Bethune-street.
Owen Dauley, brother-in-law of Kate Daly, No. 320 East Twenty-eighth-street.
John Smith, friend of J. L. Hamilton, No. 360 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Cornelius Driscoll, brother-in-law of J. McCarty, Ansonia, Conn.
Edmond Doherty, brother of James Doherty, No. 177 Elizabeth-street.
Robert Wood, friend of J. Burgensen, No. 158 Bleecker-street.
Pat Lahey, friend of Simon Daly, No. 64 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn.
James McAllister and William Cunningham, friends of John Hall, No. 609 West Fifty-second-street.
Andrew Hern, cousin of Charles Woods, Newark, N. J.
Charles Morris, William Laggy, and William Glanfield, friends of Robert Asey, Harlem, One Hundred and Seventh-street.
James Renwick, cousin of James Lee, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and Third-avenue.
William Leper, brother of John Leper, No. 97 Clinton-place.
Patrick Magrath, brother of Thomas Magrath, No. 645 Eighth-avenue.
James and Charles Lucas, brother, No. 616 Third-avenue.
Jacob Funk, brother of Heinrich Funk, Philadelphia.
Moses Kalphin, friend of Wm. Bascoa, No. 22 University-place.
Thomas McCunningham, cousin of Luke Turl, No. 28 Greenwich-street.
William Shaw, friend of John Brownlow, No. 18 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn.
John Taylor, friend of Wm. McKee, Tarrytown.
John Mahoney, husband of Margaret Mahoney, Wayne-street, Jersey City.
Pet Rogers, brother of James, No. 540 West Fifth-street.
Alex. Pash, friend of George Evans, Marion, N. J.
John Row, friend of E. Costello, No. 103 Lewis-street.
Michael Sullivan, friend of Michael Sullivan, No. 363 Cherry-street.
Richard Nesbitt, friend of Leahey, Harlem.
Mathew Morrissey, brother of John, No. 51 Columbia-street, Brooklyn.
William Coughlin, brother of James, No. 1,291 Third-avenue.
John Cusken, son of Johanna Cusken, Jersey City Heights.
John Mahoney, husband of Margaret Mahoney, Jersey City.
William Malone, brother of Patrick, North Fifth-street, Jersey City.
James Flannigan, cousin of John Flannigan, South-street, Brooklyn.
James Carrigan, brother of John Carrigan, Brooklyn.
James McCallister, cousin of Ann Fleakner, Brooklyn.
Michael Moore, brother of Miss Moore, No. 8 Battery-place.
James Taylor, friend of John Goodney, Providence, R. I.
John Bailey, brother of James Bailey, No. 614 Water-street, New-York.
Cornelius Stanton, friend of Cornelius Crow, No. 74 Amity-street, South Brooklyn.
Thomas Manning, brother of Michael Manning, No. 84 North Willow-street, Williamsburg.
John Anderson, friend of Mary Anderson, Harlem.
James Ourley, or Connolly, friend of Michael Careley, Williamsburg.
James Managham, cousin of T. McEvoy, No. 264 Hudson-street.
Thomas and James Pratt, brothers of John Pratt, No. 311 East Thirty-seventh-street.
Richard Reynolds, friend of Timothy Keys, No. 379 East Tenth-street.
Wm. Garvey, brother of Ellen Burk, Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.
John Quin, cousin of Patrick Korbert, Chicago.
Kitty Maloney, Thos. Maloney, and Patrick Shay, cousins of Ellen Maloney, No. 51 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn.
Vincent McDonnell and John Filbert, cousins of Ed. McCaffrey, No. 29 King-street.
Robt. Sherry and John Anderson, friends of Robt. Sherry, No. 90 Eighth-avenue, Newark.
John Kelly or Ely, cousin of Jessie Kerby, No. 220 Willott-street, Hoboken.
Thos. Murphy, cousin of John Murphy, No. 365 Sixth-avenue.
Wm. Hogan, cousin of Jas. Murphy, No. 365 Sixth-avenue.
John Lucas, cousin of Maggie Lynch, No. 34 West Broadway.
George Smith, friend of Charles Thomas, No. 261 Eighth-avenue.
Hughes O'Neill, brother of Charles O'Neill, No. 689 Third-avenue.
Michael Burns, brother of Julia Burns, Mott Haven.
Carl Fiske, cousin of Paul Heberle, No. 20 Hester-street.
Henry Jones, friend of J. Mills, Paterson.
Charles Johnston, friend of Alexander Walker, No. 873 Eighth-avenue.
Elizabeth Finlay, cousin of John Blanche, No. 25½ Washington-street.
Thomas Blay, George Blay, and Wm. Blay, brothers of Elizabeth Ellsey, Annandale, N. J.
John Anderson, friend of Robert Cheny, No. 90 Eighth avenue, Newark.
Patrick Cosgrove, cousin of Wm. Bresslin, No. 68 Baxter-street.
Timothy McCarty and Jeremiah Neil, nephews of Daniel Ryan, Eighty-third street and Eighth-avenue.
Patrick Connolly and Thomas Connolly, nephews of Mary Maguire, No. 389 First-avenue.
Neils Olsen, brother of Patrick Wilson, Jersey City.
John McMahon, brother-in-law of Catherine McMahon, No. 290 Delancey-street.
James Callaghan, brother of John Callaghan, No. 400 Baltic-street, Brooklyn.
Patrick Hannan, brother of John Hannan, Springfield, Mass.
Thomas Chaplin, father of George Chaplin, No. 284 Third-avenue, Brooklyn.
Cornelius Sullivan, brother of John Sullivan, No. 99 Willow-street, Hoboken.
John Quinn, cousin of Eliza McShane, Passaic, N.J.
Peter Reilly and Patrick Simpson, friends of Wm. Fallon, No. 77 Sixth-street, Hoboken.
Patrick Tobin, father-in-law of Patrick Cramar, Glen Cove, Long Island.
Wm. Cunningham, friend of Mat. McCarty, No. 624 Hudson-street.
Charles Moss, brother of Patrick Moss, No. 1 Montgomery-street.
James McAllister, friend of Wm. Jackson, No. 48 Tenth-avenue.
John McManus, brother of Annie McManus, No. 168 Duane-street.
Edward Mills, brother of Stephen Mills, No. 18 Pike-street.
Mills Orett, brother of Peter Orett, No. 3 Battery-place.
Patrick O'Conner, brother of Eliza O'Conner, No. 108 Apple-street, Brooklyn.
John Peters or Petrous, friend of Francis Meadlyn, No. 751 Washington-street.
Michael Marlow, brother of Mary Marlow, No. 84 Grand-street.
John Flannigan, cousin of Patrick Flannigan, No. 129 Washington-street.
Patrick Connolly, cousin of John Connolly, Greenpoint-avenue, Greenpoint.
Thomas Connolly, cousin of John Connolly, Greenpoint-avenue, Greenpoint.
Thomas Wilson, brother-in-law of H. S. Foster, No. 73 Degraw-street, Brooklyn.
Thomas Moffat, friend of R. J. Moffat, No. 162 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn.
Patrick Dunn, friend of James Cranby, No. 213 East Twenty-fifth-street.
James McGraw, brother of John McGraw, No. 104 Worth street.
James Pratt, friend of Frederick Morgan, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.
John Owen, friend of John Roberts, No. 113 Grove-street, Greenpoint.
James Welsh, brother of Thomas Welsh, No. 292 Delancey-street.
James McGrath, brother of Michael McGrath, No. 74 Allen-street.
Timothy Sullivan, cousin of Jerry Sullivan, No. 302 Fifty-third-street.
Peter Ruttgen, friend of E. H. Gruhe, No. 335 Ninth-avenue.
John Dalton, friend of Patrick Hogarth, No. 68 West Thirty-third-street.
Hugh Hughes and John Owens, friends of H. W. Roberts, No. 234 Thirteenth-street, Jersey City.
Patrick Carroll, brother of Thomas Carroll, Astoria, Long Island.
Patrick Reilly, friend of William Reynolds, No. 183 King-street, Brooklyn.
Richard Reynolds and Patrick Hannan, friends of Thomas Sullivan, No. 159 Duane-street.
Jeremiah Neill, friend of William Regan, corner of Ninety-first-street and Third-avenue.
John Anderson, brother of Alexander Anderson, No. 736 Eleventh-avenue.
Spencer Jones, friend of John Phillips, No. 214 South-street, Philadelphia.
Thomas Moffat, friend of Rev. H. Jones, No. 41 Bergen-street, Brooklyn.
William Wall, or Wade, friend of H. Bertram, No. 55 Cumberland-street, Brooklyn.
John Byron, or Burns, brother of Mary Byron, or Burns, Occidental, corner Broome and Bowery.
Simon Flynn, brother-in-law of Kate Fitzpatrick, Flatbush, Long Island.

Twelve of those who arrived went in hospital yesterday morning. Eight of them had cuts and bruises, which were not considered dangerous. These were dressed and the men were discharged. Four, whose injuries were of a serious nature, were kept in the Castle Garden Hospital; their names are:

Thomas Penny, aged twenty-two, English; hand hurt, severe cut over the eyes, feet frozen.
Michael Zittowa, age thirty-three, Prussian Pole; leg scraped and bruised; a severe contusion.
Hugh O'Neill, age forty, Irish; feet frozen.
Wm. Glenfield, age twenty-six, English; arm contused and feet frozen.

The total number who arrived at Castle Garden is 305; 257 sat down to breakfast, and about half that number were dined at 4 o'clock.

Dr. Tobin, the physician at Castle Garden, has charge of those in the hospital.

Through the foresight of Mr. Nicholas Muller, arrangements were made with the Erie Railway to take all whose destinations were West, at the emigrant price, but giving first-class passage. One hundred left at 5½ o'clock, for Cleveland and Chicago. A few still remain at Castle Garden, where their wants are supplied. Commissioners Lynch and Forrest, and the officers, were present during the day, and were indefatigable in their exertions to relieve and benefit the men.

Seizure of a Contraband Vessel by the Spaniards.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 3, via HAVANA.—The schooner Village Bride, Capt. Adams, carrying goods contraband of war for the rebels in Cuba, has been seized as a legal prize at Port Antonio by a Spanish man-of-war.

SAMANA BAY.

Productions of the Company's Territory—Trouble About Land Titles—The Lafee Affair—Trouble in Prospect.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAN DOMINGO, Monday, March [illegible], 1873.

The French millionaire, Mons. Schacher has been here several days with his party, and I have gathered much information from him with regard to sugar culture, in which he is an admirable witness. He is at the head of a manufactory of sugar machinery at Cail, in the neighborhood of Paris, and, as I wrote in a former letter, has established central machines in many parts of the world. His tour through the regions west of Azua has resulted in this—that while the soil is admirably adapted for the growth of the sugar-cane, the amount raised now is so inconsiderable that it would be absurd to erect any machinery there. He also noticed, as did we, too, that the soil is very shallow in the south of the island. Sometimes there is only two inches and sometimes the hard rock shows every foot of ground for miles. It is obvious that under such circumstances, it would not take very long to exhaust the soil with any kind of crop. Oranges and cajuelas grow well, however, and if anything is to be done with this part of the island, it must be in fruits. At Martinique, Mons. Schacher tells me the inhabitants have built up a great trade in preserved fruits and liqueurs, and the same thing could very well be done here also. There are even traces of such an industry, for I found here some preserved cajuelas, both dry and in syrup, of which I can only say that I have eaten very few things more delicious. But the natives who make it have most unfortunately derived a false impression of Americans, and think them willing to pay any sum whatsoever. The price of these "dulces," is sufficiently high, being fifty cents a pound. I ordered six pounds dry, and six pounds in syrup, being desirous to bring to New-York something so novel and so pleasant. But when the man arrived with the tins—for they use the tins in which Americans pack lard for exportation—he demanded one dollar a pound, the result being that I refused to have anything to do with him. I perfectly understood that he was only the broker, and that the individuals who made the preserves demanded, no doubt, a very inconsiderable moiety of the price. But, with all my endeavors, I could not discover any persons who made these preserves, and as the Tybee has now arrived I shall be obliged to go without. I am satisfied, however, that curacoa can very well be made with the bitter-sweet orange which grows here in profusion, and that, with preserved ginger, with cajuelas, with guavas, and with marmelade, quite a traffic might very speedily be built up. The syrup used in such things is here both plentiful and cheap, and will continue so for several reasons, which, as they bear considerably upon the fortunes of the island, must be given at length. Let me premise that they are the result of the reconnoissance of Mons. Schacher, and that they are confirmed absolutely by the experience of Gen. Dick Taylor, who came with the Tybee, on business of importance connected with the Samana Bay Company.

SUGAR CULTURE.

In the first place, I learn from these gentlemen that from the introduction of steam machinery there has been a revolution in sugar, and that the raw sugar, the "bruto," as the French call it, and the "cucu-rucho" of the Spaniard has disappeared, or is disappearing, from commerce entirely. The only place where such a staple still lingers is in spots where there is a redundant population, and where land can be held untaxed in considerable amount. Now, I have shown repeatedly that the population of San Domingo is so scanty and so dispersed that there is not enough of it to fill the requirements of civilization, and that in consequence they are going back fast to a condition not far removed from that of the Aborigines, who disappeared so mournfully under Spanish misrule. That land can be held in large quantities is certain, but it would be necessary to have Chinese cheap labor. Even with this it is doubtful if there are many spots where there are such large stretches of good land as to afford the necessary centralization. Before the French introduced their centrifugal machine, no doubt it paid well to cultivate the rich bottoms which abound here, and which produce cane of unexampled size and sweetness, and which require far less replanting than the canes of any other land. But the conditions are changed. Sugar must be manufactured now in gross, by the thousand boxes, so to speak. In other lands the manufacture of the sugar and the growing of the cane can be divided. Nay, not only can be, but the time is fast coming when nobody will think of uniting them. Every farmer, under this method, raises his canes in large or small quantities, according to his means, and disposes of it to the sugar-maker. Now, sooner or later, this system will obtain here, and under it there can be no doubt that San Domingo will beat the world in sugar culture. But, alas, it is not necessary to point out to the sagacious American public that this necessitates good roads in every direction, and here we have none, either good or bad. Under these circumstances the growth of sugar cane must be restricted to patches, and the making of sugar to the syrup, or the cucu rucho, which latter is worth only two and a half cents a pound. Fortunately the syrup is unexceptionably good; in fact, the best in the world. It is wisdom, then, to utilize the advantages which are present, and not to attempt things which are at present impossible. I consider it proved that in the south of the island, until roads are made, sugar culture will not pay; but there will always be molasses enough to make rum, and syrup enough to make preserves. Attention, then, should be turned to these points, which are capable of great development. It always pays better to make liqueurs than rum, no matter how excellent the quality of the latter, and as these are all the essentials for many kinds of the former, the man who goes in for this kind of industry is sure of success, with moderate sagacity and painstaking.

THE LAND TITLE QUESTION.

The case is different in the Vega, and the prospects that it will belong to the Samana Bay Company are now very cheering. Mr. W. L. Halsey, who has shown throughout the trip a keen power of observation and the strongest common sense, was so impressed with the necessity of securing land in this region for American emigration that he at once, on the arrival of Gen. Taylor, brought the point before him, and between them a paper was brought before Baez, asking for a concession of land there. I need not go through the history of the paper, but will just give the result, which is, in my opinion, of the highest importance. The Dominican Government have promised to concede a belt of land eighteen miles broad, from the mouth of the Yuna to the Savannah Grande, west of Santiago, or to Santiago, on condition that it shall be sold in farms, at a cheap rate, to American emigrants. And now I can touch upon the most disagreeable feature in this Dominican business. I have hinted in former letters that the land titles were not very satisfactory, and that emigrants must wait until the Samana Bay Company sell to them. I have deavored to obtain full information on the subject of proprietorships in land here, and if I have failed it is not to be attributed to my Spanish deficiencies, but to the fact, which I greatly fear has been hidden hitherto, that the people themselves in the country are too barbarous to fully comprehend a system of land-holding. I believe, however, that the more intelligent of them will be glad if the Samana Bay Company will grasp the difficulty as a brave man grasps a nettle, and make itself the power in the matter. The Government here is too weak. I comprehend now why Prof. Gabb's survey was such a farce and a failure. The Government has no records of Government land, and supposes with a charming vagueness of theory, that all which is not private must be Government. But it is not so. Between the Government and the individual stands the commune or township. Every town district is a commune, and owns the land in the vicinity. I need not say that where the Government is so ineffably weak, the communities of towns are very strong. With a comprehension of the American character, and a prevision of the Anglo-American hunger for land which is simply marvelous, the communes, as far as I can learn, have usurped very nearly all the land in the Vega. I had a long conversation with the Padre at Macoris, and, on my sacred honor, I believe the clergy are at the bottom of this usurpation. I will give an instance. Macoris is a town of perhaps sixteen hundred inhabitants, but its commune extends from ten miles west to as far east as the territories of the Samana Bay Company, the boundary line being the river of the Estero Grande. It is the same, though in a less degree, with Moca, La Vega, Cotuy, Santiago, and other towns of the Vega. Not one possesses a title to the land which truly belongs to the Government, and cannot be better used than by inviting civilization to this most charming region. But the Government knows perfectly well that there will be a stout battle between the Samana Bay Company, and the communes, which must be managed with the most delicate handling. A more intricate and difficult negotiation I cannot conceive than this land matter, and it is absolutely necessary for the very existence of the Samana Bay Company that it should have a land agent invested with very great powers. He must be perfectly acquainted with French and Spanish, must be a lawyer, must be familiar with California titles, must be tough as iron, sharp as steel, pliant as whalebone, and he must be backed up by a Governor of unflinching resolution and of the most absolute devotion to the company. The present Governor, Col. Fabens, is in bad health, and not the man for the place, even if he were faithful to the company. I am convinced that he is not. I am satisfied that he has interests of his own which are at variance with those of the Samana Bay Company, and that he is in league and intelligence with the Dominican Government. It is not that the poor fellows want to wrong the company, but they are like debtors who never can be induced to give a true account of their debts, or like sick men who will persist in endeavoring to cheat the doctor and hide their worst symptoms. They are ashamed of letting us see how utterly weak and lawless they are, and how far they have fallen from the ways and practice of civilized nations. The point of the matter is that there are men who come down here and either cannot, or will not, see these things. They go home and paint flattering pictures, which are perfectly true in what they reveal, but false because they conceal so much. The duty I owe to you, and through you to the public, obliges me to say that until the company has a land bureau in full operation, and has land surveyed with clear titles, emigrants must not come down, and to invite emigration would be a sinful shame. This only defers, does not in any way prevent the fruition of the fondest hopes of the company. But their affairs are so complicated by the extraordinary circumstances of this people, who are neither civilized nor savage, but in an intermediate condition, that the most wary walking is required. A land agent and a new Governor are imperatively needed to direct every movement now made, for this is the critical time—the moment of crystallization. And if I may venture to say anything about the Governor, he should be a man capable of exercising intelligent supervision over the expensive engineering works which must soon be commenced. The views of Mr. Halsey, as regards all improvements of this nature, are sound, far-seeing, and comprehensive. Though liberal in private expenditures, he is economical to the last degree in public matters, and the officials who served the former company, the San Domingo Association, have pulled very long faces at the manner in which he operates. In the farcical survey of Prof. Gabb, in which these men were engaged, from $60,000 to $80,000 was expended, with no return, unless a map copied from Schomburg's can be so classed. Having eyes, we could not but notice the manner in which these officials disbursed the money of the company, for there were matters in which their temporary services had to be obtained, and, from our observations, we came to understand the awful prices which the Dominicans asked for the veriest trifle. A fruit-seller wanted five cents for three oranges—dearer than they are in Fulton Market. It was nothing, it is true, but, from principle, I declined to pay it, because the imposition was so glaring, and handed back the fruit. The woman wanted then to sell me a dozen for the same price, and on that basis we negotiated amicably. I cannot blame the Dominicans for attempting to get the highest possible price. It is the fashion of the Latin races to ask three times what they expect to receive. *Caveat emptor.* It is the buyer's lookout. But I must blame those Americans who, for two years squandered the money of the San Domingo Company, because they were too idle or too arrogant to find out the country prices and to pay no more. Under the auspices of Mr. Halsey we have done our best to convey to the Dominicans the impression that we will not pay unjust charges, no matter how trifling the sum, and if every American will do the same prices will soon be at a reasonable point.

WORK TO BE DONE.

At present everything is extravagantly high, and if constant supervision of an economical and just man be not extended over the engineering improvements the money wasted will be prodigious, as Dominie Sampson would say. Wharves have to be built at Santa Barbara, a light-house on one of the head-lands at the entrance of the bay; another on the islet in front of Levantados, a hospital for seamen must be erected in the same place, and for quarantine purposes also, and a coaling station must be provided on Levantados. A sea-wall and piers have to be built from the furthest point of Santa Barbara, called Carinero, where a reef extends to the next island, some distance off, with very deep water on both sides—a most admirable position for a quay, and not requiring much money either. The coal deposit at Santa Capusa has to be examined, and if expedient has to be opened and worked. Two steam-boats have to be provided for the Yuna, and a magazine built at Sabico, the point above Almacen, where the railroad will commence. All these expenses have to be met immediately, if the company intends to do anything seriously. This, with the railroad, will cost, at a fair estimate, from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Directed by a prudent and sagacious mind, and one versed in the details of engineering, this greenback seed will give back, within ten years, thousands per cent. of profit. But it is only too easy to spend this money without gaining any return whatever. Everything depends upon having a faithful, energetic, and intelligent governor; in fact, upon having a good head. And the company must give him great sway, must not hamper him by home rule. The man who takes charge of Samana is like Grant going on a campaign—the battles have to be fought here in San Domingo, and cannot be arranged in New-York.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

Because I show these complications it must not be supposed that I think ill of the enterprise. On the contrary, I think higher of the scheme than ever, and am satisfied that with judicious management Samana will prove a veritable *Aurea Chersonesus*. From every point of view, save those I have indicated, the prospects are much more cheering. There is a steady emigration of Cubans and Creole French to Samana, with the object, as far as I can learn in conversation, of going into the cultivation of cacao and coffee. The latter grown on the island greatly gains in favor, and I shall return to the Rio berry with great sorrow. As for the cacao, there is none so good as that of Samana, which is known as the criollo variety. There are two species of trees widely known to cultivators—this and the Caraccas. To indicate the superiority of the former, I need only say that it is sold for $25 per 100 pounds, whereas the latter only fetches $16. In productiveness it is also greatly superior. The trees are planted about twelve feet apart, and the criollo has produced under favorable circumstances two pounds per square foot. The average yield in Samana used to be one pound and a quarter per square foot. There are two harvests in each year, and the spaces between the trees are ordinarily filled with the coffee plant. With five Chinamen, one could cultivate easily two cavaliers of land—equivalent to about forty acres. From what the French tell me, considerable experience is necessary in handling the beans, and it would not be a bad idea for emigrants to associate in partnership with these men who are fully versed in such matters, and who apparently are pretty hard up, having mostly been in the service of wealthy Cuban planters, whose estates have been utterly wrecked by the blood-drinking volunteers. Cuba's misfortune is the gain of Samana, if the exiles are kindly and generously met, and Samana may be raised, in a comparatively short period, to the rank of Queen of the Antilles. Geographically, the position of Samana is unrivaled. It is the key of all the islands and for a naval station is of the utmost importance. Nor can I doubt that it will become under a series of wise and foreseeing governors, the head of a confederation of free islands. To me, as an adopted American, this has considerable weight, and would be sufficient to make Samana valuable were there no other considerations. But in the culture of coffee and cacao there is a mine of wealth; in its mahogany, satin wood, fustic, and campeachy, there is a second; in the tobacco and sugar of the Vega Real there is a third; in its free port as a centre of distribution of the goods brought by foreign steamers there is a fourth; in its fruits fresh and preserved there is a fifth; in its rum and liqueurs there is a sixth. In no one of these is there a possibility of failure if only the complications now looming up are disposed of with gentleness and firmness.

A POINT NOT TO BE IGNORED.

There is a point which to ignore would be injudicious, though I fear the philanthrophists may growl at me. It is this: In the chaotic condition of real estate at the present moment there is, no doubt, trouble, but who doubts to whose advantage this must inure? In the long run it is obvious that the usurpations of the communes must fall of themselves, if correctly opposed, and, as there is hardly any other title worth considering, the end will be that it will all be public land. Now, with the grants already given and to be given for the erection of telegraphs and the construction of public roads and railroads, adroit management will give to the Samana Bay Company the whole lands of the Vega outside of the towns—a consummation devoutly to be wished. It is not wicked to write this, because the Dominicans will be immeasurably happier under the control, steady and equable, of the Samana Bay Company than under the weak spasmodic rule of a Dominican Government, however well intentioned. There is no fear of their starving or being miserably poor. They understand commerce well, and will become small traders. The more vigorous, especially the pure negroes, will have constant occupation and good pay, and the future will be one of hope, while the present will be bright with content. It is with nations as with men. Put them above their reach and they are miserable. Take them down a few pegs, bring them to their level, and though their crests are lowered they are infinitely happier.

THE LAFEE AFFAIR.

In the affair of Lafee, I may say that the English have sent round a corvette of twelve guns to examine into the facts and act accordingly. At the present moment of writing I have not sufficiently accurate information to be able to tell you what the Englishman has done or said. He is now at Puerto Plata, and is shortly expected in San Domingo City. The Tybee will leave in a few days for Samana, and in Puerto Plata I may see persons who may give me information on which I can rely. If I were to credit what I hear, he has demanded absolutely the prisoner Lafee, and has made armed demonstrations in the harbor of Puerto Plata. Gauthier, the Minister, told me that the political prisoners had been removed to the interior, and would not be given up under any circumstances. These poor Dominicans expect to be bombarded, as a matter of course, but I must doubt that an English officer would do anything so cowardly. To rescue an English subject the greatest latitude is fairly admissible, but this is simply a fuss about the insult to the British flag in the person of the Consul, and I can never be made to see that this demands the slaughter of the unoffending, and the destruction of private property. From the international point of view the Dominicans are undoubtedly right, because the right of asylum cannot be recognized by Europeans. But it has been recognized by the Dominican Governments, and therefore foreign Consuls must not be insulted it they carry out the views of the Dominicans themselves. Still, in doing so, they do violate the law of nations, and I doubt if a bombardment will help the matter very much. The defense of the Dominicans is the same that I gave you in a former letter, but they now add to it that they have proofs of correspondence between the British Consul Hamberger and the Haytians, and that they have letters to show, in his own handwriting, criminating him beyond doubt. I am still of opinion that the whole movement originated with the German merchants of Puerto Plata. Lafee was a mere soldier, no politician, and no schemer, personally attached to Baez, and one of his party. He showed no opposition to the annexation scheme, which a patriot who could see no further than his nose might have objected to; suddenly he comes out with a proclamation against the Samana cession, as being adverse to the interests of his country. Who can doubt that the hand of Joab was in this? The establishment of Samana must utterly destroy Puerto Plata, and the Germans, who get the whole of the tobacco crop at a very low rate, saw it slipping away from them. They made a tool of poor Lafee, hoping to create an anti-cession feeling. But the Dominicans, who seldom want an excuse for a revolution, were unanimously anxious for the cession, and when he burst out against it, there was not a single man to say Amen. The whole thing was a farcical failure. Recourse was then had, as usual, to the Haytians, always ready for a campaign against the frontier cattle and poultry; but this failed, because the Haytians are desirous of the friendship of Uncle Sam. Under these circumstances Lafee returns from Hayti to claim the protection of Hamberger. The Government assert that he came as a Haytian emissary; Hamberger says that he desired to take refuge in the Island of St. Thomas, where Cabral has friends also. He came to the Consul's house like Nicodemus, by night, but the watchful authorities knew of it, and demanded him. Hamberger pleaded the usage of the country. Curiel admitted it, but denied that Hamberger's private house was his consulate, and being still refused admittance, smashed the door in and took his man. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ.* Hence, perhaps, a sanguinary bombardment of San Domingo and Puerto Plata, two communities incapable of resistance. Heaven speed the time when the Vega shall be ours. Then the government which we support will be too strong to be dealt with in such a fashion, and Johnny Bull, who is something of a tyrant to baby powers, will preserve intact the honor of his consuls in a nobler fashion. GAR.

THE COMPANY'S PROSPECTS REVIEWED.

The British Imbroglio—The Country Not Ready for Emigration—What is Needed.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMER TYBEE, Monday, March 31, 1873.

I am now homeward bound. The steamer left Puerto Plata yesterday, and all that I could learn of the British imbroglio was that Hambergher went round to Santo Domingo in the British corvette. The Captain seems to have indulged in some warlike demonstrations in the harbor. He practiced shooting at a target with his great guns, and drilled his crew in boat exercises, the latter manœuvre being of a nature to terrify the unfortunate inhabitants, who believed that the town was going to be taken by storm. It is idle speculating on what will happen, since I have no opportunity of learning anything definite, all the parties concerned having left for the capital. I shall, therefore, dismiss this matter and return to considerations of what I saw in Samana.

THE SITUATION AT SAMANA BAY.

The hotel was as nearly finished as it could be in the absence of materials, there being no lumber at all in the place. The sagacity of the readers of THE TIMES will at once conclude that the Samana Bay Company is hardly ready for emigration when there is not the wherewithal to build a single house save palm wattles. But, fortunately, private enterprise will do something in this respect, and a lumber house, Messrs. Farlington & Julian, formerly of Puerto Plata, are about to establish themselves in Santa Barbara. The very fine store of Rivas is nearly completed, and on every side there are indications of sagacious private enterprise. The land is being cleared in every direction, and bohios are going up rapidly. There is a decided influx of Cubans and French creoles, who comprehend the situation, and propose to avail themselves of the opportunity. If I am asked whether the company is showing similar comprehension, it is my duty to say emphatically, No. I cannot conceive how sensible men could have allowed such a hotel to be erected. As for the man who planned it, he was little better than a groveling idiot. These may seem strong expressions, but they are not stronger than the occasion warrants, for the edifice is so wonderfully, so outrageously wrong that it is the laughing-stock of every one, and the natives, judging from what they see, think we are utterly ignorant and absurd, and are preparing to gull and cheat us in every possible way. Think of a low, long building, like a stable, with a row of doors on each side, giving admission to small, low rooms without windows and without ventilation. These entrances are all from the outside. There are no passages inside, no offices, no closets, no cupboards, no halls, no dining-rooms, no water-closets, no cellars, no anything save a double row of small stifling rooms with an iron roofing. The dens of wild beasts in the Central Park are more commodious, the stables of the horse-car companies are palaces in comparison. Nor is this all. It stands on the summit of the hill westward of the town, and is to be reached from the wharfing that will be built there. The hill is about 150 feet high, and is nearly perpendicular. Had the ground been lowered or terraced no fault could possibly be found with the location, but at present one needs the agility and the lungs of the bounding roe or the intrusive goat to get there. The sort of thing that was wanted was such a structure as we are all familiar with in the Summer resorts spread over our entire country. Our Summers in America are truly tropical, and experience has taught us what kind of edifice is best adapted for such a temperature. In spite of this the company sanctions just the very opposite of what is wanted imperatively. Is it possible to sound such a fathomless sea of imbecility? I profess to the readers of THE TIMES that even to one so completely without pecuniary interest in the scheme as myself it is galling to see money wasted in such a manner. A hotel is wanted as soon as it can be erected, and if the Directors of the Samana Bay Company do not know what sort of a building they want, let them take drawings of the Trenton House, at Trenton Falls, near Utica, or of the Pavilion, Gloucester, Mass., and they will have the exact thing. I was with Mr. Halsey and Gen. Taylor when the visit was paid to the Folly, and I shall never forget the looks of scorn and disgust with which it was regarded. Enough of this. I return to the consideration of Santa Barbara and its prospects. The soil of Santa Barbara is reddish clay, with deep loam in the bottoms, between the hills. There is very little level ground, except in the vicinity of the strand, but the hills can be cultivated almost up to the crests—cultivated, it must be understood, with cocao and coffee trees, for which the soil is eminently adapted. The young coffee growing on a plantation belonging, as I understand, to the Samana Bay Company, is very thrifty, but the banana has been used as a shade tree, or nurse, as the Cubans call it, and I should prefer to see the cacao used for this purpose.

WHAT IS WANTED.

What I have written about Santa Barbara is true of the whole peninsula, save that to the north there is a considerable stretch of level ground, very well adapted to the culture of the sugar cane. I have been informed that this valuable property does not belong to the Samana Bay Company, and that by some informal jugglery it was transferred shortly before the cession to nominally private holders, in reality to Baez and his friends, among whom, I believe, Col. Fabens must be reckoned. I need not say that such a piece of sharp practice will not stand for a moment. I have learned, also, that there are many private holders of land in the peninsula, some of whom hold enormous territories. The way to fetch these people is to establish temporarily a very heavy land-tax, which, though it will make the land-owners wince, won't have any effect on the population, who are all squatters, and will very much prefer doing odd jobs around the town to the cultivation of cocoanuts. There has been considerable disingenuousness on the part of the Government with respect to Samana and public lands generally, but, like all deceit, though it may embarrass the deceived for a time, it must ultimately react favorably. The Government has been lavish with the public territory, believing that it sold and gave what could not be taken possession of. I can assure you that all the difficulties are but air-drawn daggers which will recede as we advance, and will ultimately disappear. The great want of the company is a governor who will advance, and I can assure them that Col. Fabens is not the man, even if he had the disposition, which, in view of his relations with Baez, may reasonably be doubted. With a Governor accustomed to command, of military experience, versed in both French and Spanish tongues, and with such a knowledge of engineering as will enable him to keep a keen eye upon the company's improvements, the Samana Bay Company, in six months' time, could offer such inducements to emigration as would bring thousands to the island. In addition to the Governor, there must be a Land Agent at the head of a Land Bureau, and the Engineering Department must be placed immediately in the hands of such a man as Mr. Halsey, very economical, very prompt, very sagacious, and not to be trifled with. With such men at the helm, in six months' time the company could invite emigration. Let me here point out the inducements afforded in the Vega Real. In the peninsula of Samana there are many openings, it is true, but to special men. For those who can work at market gardening, the soil is excellent for every kind of vegetable, and in time, no doubt, as arrangements are made with steam-boat companies, there will be a grand market. For the cultivation of coffee and cocao special knowledge and considerable training are requisite, besides a fair amount of capital. Chinese cheap labor also is essential. I will therefore dismiss Samana from consideration, and confine myself to the Vega. Here, to a man with a few hundred dollars of capital, there is even now a fair opportunity of making a living, by joining a commune and leasing land. But our emigrants always love to own the land, and therefore they must wait until the company can sell to them.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

I have alluded previously to the grants of public land here, and I can boldly state that, with a competent land agent, any opposition would be but momentary, and could not endure for a week if there was a good governor in Samana. Let us suppose, then, that the company has surveyed the land, and is selling it in small lots at a low rate. Everywhere the soil produces abundantly all kinds of fruit and vegetables and grows excellent tobacco. An emigrant can, without assistance, raise of the latter from fifty to 100 seroons, of 100 pounds each, year after year, without danger of failure. He has no Winter to meet, he has no expenses beyond the ordinary kind, and he has an unrivaled climate in which sickness is almost unknown. If he goes to Missouri he can raise tobacco there, but with much less ease, and he has there a Winter of great severity and a Summer with a heat far more intense than is to be found here. Cattle do excellently well, and become quite fat, and if he locates near the spurs of the mountain ranges he can raise sheep, of which we have seen plenty during our wanderings. It is a mooted point whether wheat can or cannot be raised on the uplands, the laws of Spain having prevented any attempt at such culture in the flourishing times of the island. Hogs root about in thousands, but of a breed which is not good, being incapable of fattening, and with a soft, flaccid meat. All kinds of poultry flourish beyond belief, and fatten well on rice, which grows splendidly, and is very nutritious, though the grain is not handsome to look at. The sugar cane grows very thriftily, but for reasons given in previous letters, it would not pay an emigrant to attempt it. His main reliance must be on tobacco, for which the Samana Bay Company will always find him a market, and he will have nothing to do but to take his seroons or rolls to their stations. The manioc grows everywhere in the forests, and contains sixty per cent. of starch. Many things may be done with it which necessity and ingenuity will point out. But in the culture of the sweet potato and the yam for the Santa Barbara market, the emigrants who locate along the banks of the Yuna will find an unfailing source of profit. I believe the olive would flourish well in the uplands, and an ambitious farmer might also try the castor bean, which grows wild over the island. Still, for these last there is no market nearer than New-York, and unless considerable quantities could be exported, a sacrifice would have to be made. For olive-oil, indeed, there is a great demand all over the island, and if the fruit could be successfully raised, no doubt many persons could be found who could do the expressing and clarifying. The vine I have mentioned previously. To those who may think me biased in favor of the Vega, let me say that in consequence of the great elevation of the interior of San Domingo, the vegetable productions are only semi-tropical, except in the deep valleys. The consequence is that, as the ground is infinitely diversified and broken, there is an immense range of culture open to enterprise. Everywhere we found rose-trees which grew large or small, according to the altitude; and there are few places where this queen of flowers flourishes that are not favorable to the olive and vine also. I indulge in these speculations only to show the possibilities of the land. The actuality of the present is tobacco, which, under the Samana Bay Company transportation, will be highly remunerative to the cultivators. Still, in the remote future, I am convinced that tea will be grown with perfect success in the Cibao district. Nor will the emigrant have the same difficulty to meet in clearing land for tobacco in the Vega as he has to encounter in Missouri. The forests are not difficult to clear, and the stumps rot in a few years, and can then be knocked out with a maul. There is hardly a single point of view from which this part of San Domingo will not compare favorably with other regions open to emigrants.

A PARTING GLANCE.

These things being so it rests with the Company to take such steps as will make emigration possible. At present and for some months to come it is not, and any attempt to invite it is disingenuous and as I believe culpable. The pictures drawn by the author of *Life in Santo Domingo by a Settler*, are untrue, and the circulation of the work by the Company I must think, is calculated to create an injurious impression. Fortunes cannot be made here any more than elsewhere without an effort, but it is true that less effort will produce more here than in less favored countries. And it is also true that in the Vega life is more agreeable than elsewhere. The languor of tropical atmospheres does not exist here. On the contrary the air is pure and bracing, and mere living is in itself a pleasure. These things seem to be advantages sufficient in themselves to induce emigration. The disadvantages I have indicated sufficiently without any attempt to hide or to palliate. It has been my wish to tell the entire truth, and if I have failed, it has been because two months of wandering was perhaps scarcely long enough to get to the bottom of a vexed question, to unravel a mystery, to solve a problem. It is my settled conviction, however, that the land difficulties which confront the Samana Bay Company now, so far from being formidable enough to arrest their enterprise, will, on the contrary, when handled by men of brains on the spot, and acquainted with all the facts, redound to their advantage, and make them absolutely masters of the situation. GAR.

A Dogs' Home and Shelter—A Good Suggestion from Henry Bergh.

On Saturday the Mayor received the following letter from the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

AMERICAN SOCIETY P. C. A., April 5, 1873.

To His Honor, W. H. Havemeyer:

DEAR SIR: The season being near when it is supposed that dogs are most inclined to become rabid, it seems appropriate to take some action in the matter. With this regard I venture to offer the following suggestions, to wit: That the City appropriate a lot of ground somewhere on this island and erect a small building in the centre thereof, to be used for the temporary confinement and destruction of these animals by the employment of carbonic acid gas, a speedy, merciful, and noiseless process. This building, which need be of inconsiderable cost, should be provided with lodgings for the custodian and his family, and along the four sides of the wall or fence which incloses the lot, seperate kennels to be provided, wherein the dogs may be confined pending their recognition, and removed by their owners, or, failing in this, when valueless, their destruction. To effect the removal from the street of these friendless and vagrant creatures, I propose that men go about the City early in the morning, followed either by our ambulance or a special vehicle for that purpose; and that the dogs be captured by the aid of scoop-nets, and then carried to their place of destination for final disposal. I think your Honor will not fail to perceive the superiority of this mode of disposing of this difficulty over the cruel, demoralizing, and imperfect means formerly employed by this City. Nor, as experience has shown, does the giving of rewards for their delivery at a pound accomplish the object in view; but, on the contrary, augments the difficulty by increasing their number, in proportion to the premium offered. Through the humane interposition of this society, these rewards having ceased for several years, it is obvious to observers that the number of vagrant dogs in the streets has greatly diminished. Apart from the apprehension which many citizens feel on this subject, it is undeniable that the mute and suffering appeals of this friendly creature, so intimately allied to our race, are a source of painful regret to every kind-hearted beholder. This society, which, in order to insure a merciful death, when necessary, now destroys nearly all the disabled horses of this City and elsewhere in this State, would willingly undertake to do the same for the dogs; and take entire charge of the work, free of all remuneration, if the City Government on its part would provide the premises, and reimburse the society its actual expenses in employes and inconsiderable cost. Will your honor please favor us with your views of this subject, or in case you should approve of it, lay it before the Common Council with your recommendations, and oblige

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY BERGH.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Snedecor's Collection—Notes—Mr. Church's Picture.

We have already called attention to the very interesting and valuable collection of oil and water colors now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth-avenue. There are in all 318 specimens, representing artists of established fame, such as Anastasi, (deceased,) Guillemin, Brissot, Vibert, Trayer, Meyer Von Bremen, Delacroix, Lambert, De Netti, (pupil of Gérome,) Hamman, and Veyrossat. Among the oil-paintings we find works by Henrietta Ronner, Carl Hubner, Dargelas, Seignac, Bakalowicz, Lafon, Carl Becker, Gide, Hebert, Bouchard, Schreyer, and Ziem.

Our own school is fairly represented by Bricher, Bellows, Hart, Bristol, Chapin, Casilear, McCord, Moran, Nehlig, Ogilvie, Arthur Parton, Geo. H. Smillie, Tait, A. W. Thompson, Wyant, Weir, Geo. H. Boughton, and Colman.

The water-color collection is particularly notable, as well from its extent and variety as from its artistic value, and is unquestionably the finest ever offered in this City at public auction. The taste for this class of works of art is, we are glad to know, a growing one. Within the past five years, new schools have sprung up, and our own artists are paying more attention to water-colors than formerly, though as yet they are far behind the foreign schools in purity and richness of color. Their shortcomings are quite evident, even to those who profess but a limited knowledge of art, when their works are compared side by side with some of those in the present collection, as, for instance, the specimens by Anastasi, Vibert, Cipriani, Hamman, Bargue, Baron, and Simonetti. Indeed, the only American artists in water-colors who approach the foreign in the most essential points, are Mr. Bellows, Mr. Wm. Hart, Mr. Colman, and, recently, Mr. Bricher. The last has quite a striking picture in the collection, somewhat cold and hard, but pure, bright, and strong in color. We look to see the time when our own school of water-colorists shall rival the new Roman-Spanish and surpass it, though it must be confessed the latter is making astonishing progress.

The sale of the collection will commence this evening.

MR. CHURCH'S PICTURE.

A new picture by Mr. Church, which he entitles simply "Tropical Scenery," has been placed on exhibition at the Goupil Gallery. The foreground is composed of the artist's favorite palm trees and tangled undergrowth, painted with more than his usual breadth and strength. In the middle distance is a broad, quiet river, spanned by a stone bridge and overshadowed by rich forest growth. In the background rise lofty mountains, and in the extreme distance is a snow-capped peak, relieved against a somewhat heavy and stormy sky. The composition is, taking it altogether, the best that Mr. Church has recently painted. In depth, richness, and warmth of color, strength of foreground, and general effect, it is superior to the "Jamaica" which was on exhibition at the Goupil Gallery two years ago. It is imbued, too, with more feeling than many of Mr. Church's larger and more ambitious works contain. We should say that it shows Mr. Church at his best. He is now engaged on a large picture for Mr. Robert Hoe, also a tropical scene, which will be placed on public exhibition during the present month.

NOTES.

The sale of the pictures belonging to M. Lauren Richard is announced in Paris. The collection contains eleven Rousseaus, twelve Dupres, six Troyons, four Corots, two Meissoniers, two Millets, and six Delacroixs.

At a recent sale in London, a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds sold for £3,622, and several others by the same artist, for £1,260 and upward. A "View in Venice," by Canaletti, brought £3,370. At the same sale, pictures by Ruysdael, Wouvermans, Andrea del Sarto, Murillo, and others, sold for comparatively low prices.

Mr. George H. Boughton's Royal Academy picture, painted for Goupil & Co., of this City, will be entitled, "The Heir Presumptive." The scene is laid in an extensive park, dotted with deer and old ancestral trees. In the centre is the young heir, his nurse or governess, and a large mastiff. To the left is an old gardener or park-keeper, who has respectfully doffed his cap to the "hope of the house." Behind the lad walks a negro servant leading a white pony. The canvass is quite large, and the work is said to be the best Mr. Boughton has yet produced.

Among the works of art to be shown at the next International Exhibition will be a full-sized photographic copy of the celebrated Bayeux Tapestry. This unique piece of needle-work is believed to have been executed by the Queen of William the Conqueror and her maidens, and represents the battle of Hastings, with the preceding and subsequent events. It is 230 feet in length and 22 in breadth. Very soon after the work was completed by the Queen, as is supposed, it was presented by her to the Abbey of Bayeux in Normandy, and is now in charge of the municipal authorities of that city. During the Franco-German war the tapestry was rolled up and hidden, but has since been restored to its place in the public library.

Mr. J. T. Wood, the discoverer of all that remains of the famous Temple of Diana or Artemis at Ephesus, describes it as being an octostyle, that is, having eight columns in front. The statement of Pliny that it had one hundred columns externally is found to be correct. The dimensions of the temple given by the same author—220 feet by 425—were evidently intended to apply to the platform on which the building was erected. The dimensions of the temple itself, from plinth to plinth, are 163 feet 9½ inches by 308 feet 4 inches. The height of the platform was 9 feet 5¾ inches. The interior appears to have been adorned with two tiers of elliptical columns—Ionic and Corinthian. The excavations are now going on with a large number of workmen, and some interesting discoveries are anticipated.

Delacroix's great work, "La Mort de Sardanapale," will not be lost to France, as M. Durand-Ruel purchased it for 96,000 francs at the Hotel des Ventes. This picture, which even now astonishes more than it delights the eye, was far from being held in esteem when exhibited in the Salon of 1827. When Delacroix expected to receive the congratulations of M. Sosthenes de la Rochefoucault, at that time Director of the Fine Arts Department, he was met with the unwelcome greeting, "If this is what you call painting, you need never expect any employment from me." Gros, however, foresaw the artist's future greatness. At the same sale, three Troyons, the "Mare aux Vaches," the "Bûcherons," and the "Baigneuses," realized 33,000 francs, 22,000 francs, and 9,500 francs, respectively. A Ribera, "The Body of Christ in the Arms of the Virgin," was sold for 16,000 francs; a small Ruysdael brought only 4,600 francs, while one of Jules Dupré's pictures, "Les Environs de Southampton," for which the painter received 1,000 francs, was taken for twelve times its original price.

Palm Sunday in the Catholic Churches.

In the various Catholic churches in this City Palm Sunday was observed yesterday with the customary religious services and special prayers in preparation for the great festival of Easter. With the day commenced Passion Week, and in sympathy with the spirit which pervades the entire Catholic community at this season, in commemorating the sufferings and death of Christ, all the Catholic churches in the City were draped in mourning weeds, and presented other evidences of sorrow. The services commenced with the blessing of the palm at 4 o'clock in the morning, the priest being attired in alb, cincture, and cope. The alb represents the garment with which Herod clothed Christ; the cincture the cords which bound him, and the cope the robe of the Jewish high priest. During the ceremony the gospel of the day was read, and the festival upon which the Church was entering explained. St. Patrick's Cathedral, at all the masses, was thronged to excess. The main and side altars of the cathedral were entirely covered with a black pall, and every emblem save that of grief was carefully removed. At 10½ o'clock solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Schrader, and instead of the usual religious discourse, the Passion was read. The musical programme, by Prof. Schmitz, consisted of mass by Parseron, Offertory, "Stabat Mater," and at the Elevation, "O Salutaris." In St. Stephen's, St. Xavier's, Barclay-street, St. Joseph's and the other churches, the services were of a like character. At the cathedral on Holy-Thursday, which commemorates the Eucharist, solemn high mass will commence at 10½ o'clock, and during the service the consecration of the holy oils will take place, and also the procession of the Blessed Sacrament from the high altar to the repository. On Good Friday services will commence at 10 o'clock with the singing of the Passion and the Mass of the Pre-sanctified, and sermon by Archbishop McCloskey. On Saturday, at 8 o'clock, the service will include the blessing of the font, the blessed candle, the singing of the prophecies, and mass. On Easter Sunday, solemn pontifical High Mass will be celebrated, after which the Archbishop will give the Papal benediction. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, the office of the Tenebræ will be chanted. In all the other churches the programme will be entirely similar, save the blessing of the holy oils, which can only take place in the cathedral.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Machinery Department—A Leaf from the Official Catalogue.

Some weeks ago we published a brief abstract of the various articles to be exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition, compiled from the advanced sheets of Mr. Eben Brewer's official catalogue of the American department. The complete catalogue, a neat octavo of sixty-four pages, now before us, will be ready for the public in a few days. Referring to our former articles as to groups and subdivisions, and the various States from which contributions have been sent to the Exhibition, our attention is principally directed to Group XIII, the Machinery Department, comprising agricultural and all other machinery. Commencing with No. 365, it concludes with No. 513, embracing no less than 148 distinct exhibitors, or considerably more than twenty-five per cent. of the whole catalogue. As many of these single numbers devoted to agricultural machines comprehend from five to six different and separate machines, and as the sewing machine companies exhibit something like 1,000 sewing machines, the total number of objects in this single portion of the catalogue presents something like 1,900 distinct articles.

Among the agricultural machinery exhibited appears the name of McCormick, with the well-known reapers and mowers, and the Wood, Lieherling, Sprague, Trenton, and Johnston harvesting, reaping, and mowing machinery. All varieties of threshing and cleaning machinery, adaptable to horse-power, to be used in immediate proximity of the fields, are also represented. As Austria, especially in Hungary, is largely devoted to agriculture, such machinery will be fully appreciated, and American exhibitors will doubtless receive their reward by disposing of such machinery. While it is evident that, as to mowing, reaping, and sowing machinery, we are much in advance of all the rest of the world, it is to be regretted that, as far as the examination of the catalogue goes, we have not as yet produced a good steam plow. In this respect England is in advance of us, there having been several sent by that country to the Vienna Exhibition. Of plows the catalogue presents quite a number, all our most famous makers entering into competition. We had hoped to have seen among the machinery all the important parts of our flouring mills. Some of the adjuncts of this important branch of manufacture are in the catalogue, such as bran-dusters, &c. As Southern Austria produces grain in quantity, which is mostly transported in bulk to England and the Continent, a thorough illustration of our processes of manufacturing flour might have been very advantageous.

In general machinery, we should think that our wood-working machinery would cause great interest in Vienna. For the last twenty years Austria has been using somewhat our wood-dressing and planing tools. For wood-working Austria has long been famous, especially in the finer descriptions of cabinet and other ware. It may be said, to our discredit, as far as the finer branches of this craft go, that, although we send clock-movements to all parts of the world, it is Austria which furnishes the wooden cases, so much do they surpass us in elegance, style and finish. As Austria still possesses forests of great size, such machinery as has been forwarded necessary for the reduction of the logs into boards, will, no doubt, find purchasers. The sewing-machine interest has numberless representatives, and will present, perhaps, the grandest collection of this class of useful machine ever brought together before. Perhaps, the general public, when looking at these machines in Vienna, will be somewhat surprised at their cost. all English sewing-machines, and those made on the Continent, being sold at much less than our American machines. American ingenuity runs on pumps, and, accordingly, in the catalogue we find examples of every known description of apparatus for lifting water, not only those employed for domestic purposes, but where a mine requires the discharge of thousands of gallons a minute. Machines which automatically commence and finish a whole process are more and more coming into vogue in the United States, and such machines will be fully represented in Vienna. Among them we find pail and bucket machinery, paper-box-making machinery, brush-making machinery, boot-heel machinery, machinery for making pipe elbows, brick machinery, nail machinery, &c., &c. Perhaps a single machine, which at first was thought might have a single appliance or so, but since has been found useful in various ways, will be looked on with great interest at Vienna, and this is Tilghman's sand blast machine. A blast of sand or emory is projected with considerable force on glass, and by protecting one part and leaving other portions exposed, that which is struck by each minute grain of sand is cut out, and, in this way, at a low cost, glass may be engraved. As Austria, especially Bohemia, has a world-wide reputation for glass, doubtless this novel machine will be used. In steam fire-engines and apparatus for extinguishing fires, the catalogue presents numerous varieties. In telegraphy, all such matters which are in the United States so well known, but which are still novelties in Europe, such as hotel annunciators, fire-alarm telegraphs, translators, relays, &c., the exhibition will be thoroughly supplied with. It has before been stated by us that, in regard to carriages, the Vienna Exhibition had been apparently slighted by our best manufacturers, and the catalogue shows but two or three exhibitors; but, in railway conveyances, John Stephenson & Co. will send one of their handsomest street-cars, and the Pullman Company four of their most superb palace-cars. Such separate portions of car machinery, as wheels, springs, breaks, couplings, are fully represented, as all the various new forms of rails, switches, and danger signals. Important branches of industry, which employ so many people in the United States, where difficulty of procuring labor for domestic purposes urges inventors to devote their ingenuity to smaller and minor mechanical devices, such as for washing and wringing clothes, all find place in the catalogue. Perhaps the largest machine sent, comes from Messrs. William Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia. It weighs several tons, and is a mechanical puddler. As this single group may be said to form the nucleus of the American exhibition, and is the one on which public attention will be most fixed, it is with no small satisfaction that, from an examination of the objects to be exposed and the names of the exhibitors, as shown by Mr. Brewer's catalogue, it represents quite faithfully the great skill evinced and progress made in mechanical industry in the United States during the last ten years.

We learn that Mr. McElrath, one of the commissioners, arrived at Vienna about the middle of March; and immediately on his arrival a contract was entered into for flooring and roofing a large court adjoining the American department. By this arrangement the exhibitors from the United States will have about double the space which was originally allotted them.

The New Route to Boston.

The Boston Express line over the Long Island Railroad, across the Sound to Newport, and thence to Boston, was started last year, but was temporarily discontinued in consequence of inadequate ferry accommodations between Greenport and Newport. This want has now been supplied, and the new line will again commence operations on the 15th of May. The boat designated for the service across the Sound was launched at Greenpoint last week, and appears to be in every way adapted to the purpose. She will make the distance between Greenport and Newport in two hours and a half. Passengers can leave James-slip Ferry, New-York, late in the forenoon, and reach Newport in six hours. This arrangement will enable business men to transact their morning business down-town before taking the train. Trains will start from both Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, uniting at Jamaica, and between that place and Greenport. New and magnificent cars have been furnished by the Long Island Railroad Company, and two new and powerful engines, built for the service, are already on the track. The road has been re-ballasted, and steel rails have been laid down for nearly its entire length, and as there are but few and insignificant curves east of Jamaica, and the road is very level, great speed can be attained with safety. In consequence of its manifest advantages, the new route will undoubtedly secure a large share of the travel between New-York and Boston.

The Dead Burglar at Newtown.

The dead body of the burglar shot by Mr. Furman, at Newtown, on Saturday morning, has not yet been recognized. The detectives who have viewed the body are positive that the man was a professional burglar, and that he was the leader of a gang which has its headquarters in Williamsburg, the members of which infest the island in the guise of peddlers, watching for opportunities to steal. The inquest will be resumed this afternoon.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston has just introduced the crystal cabs.

Rochester ice-dealers refuse to deliver ice on Sundays this season.

Impure vaccine matter has made a young woman in Maine insane.

The Boston *Post* seems to be a monomaniac on the subject of street widening.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has rejected a prohibitory liquor clause.

Hendricks and Hancock is the ticket a Pennsylvania Democratic paper runs up for 1876.

Rochester nurserymen say the season has been very unfavorable for the early packing and shipping of trees.

A girl in Searsport, Me., thirteen and a half years old, weighs [illegible] pounds, and is still growing.

A Michigan man, whose wife and child were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp, died of grief a few days after.

Ex-Gov. James E. English does not believe that the repeal of the usury law by the last Connecticut Legislature is sustained by the people.

A tame squirrel, which was carried two miles from home in Massachusetts and left in the woods, returned in three days, full of mischief as ever.

An Iowa editor broke his leg and set it himself. The accident enabled him to lighten up his local column immensely, for town news is scarce in his locality.

Cerebro spinal meningitis is terribly prevalent in some parts of Kentucky. The Circuit Court in Ballard County has been adjourned without a sitting because of it.

The Republicans of Clinton County were never more happy than now, for they have just elected twelve of the fourteen supervisors, and have even carried Plattsburg.

The papers tell of a New-Hampshire woman who was not married until she was sixty years of age, and has since had four husbands, all of whom are now dead. She survives.

Hon. William T. Minor, of Connecticut, will resign his judgeship, whatever may be the result of the election for Congressmen in his district, but his resignation can only be offered while the Legislature is in session.

One of the Georgia papers reports that on the 1st of November last Mr. Crawford Nally left Paulding County, that State, for Arkansas, with a family of twenty-one persons, and that since that date every one of them has died of small-pox.

The Kentucky House of [illegible] remained in [illegible] Kuklux bill. Some of [illegible] mob law, and it is [illegible] some of the Kuklux [illegible] House.

A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature to incorporate a Fire Salvage Company, but a Philadelphia paper thinks it ought to be called the Fire Stealage Company, as its object is to absorb one-third of the value of such property as may come into its possession, which might, could, would, or should have been destroyed by fire.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* surprised and delighted the residents of Boston by appearing, with its usual extra supply of news, promptly on Friday morning last, just as if the day previous had not been Fast Day. All the other papers in the city omitted publication, as has been their custom after "holidays" from time immemorial.

An Illinois girl, having $30,000 of her own, recently refused to marry a clergyman because she thought herself not good enough to be a clergyman's wife. He gave up his sacred calling and proposed again, and then she refused him because she thought herself too good to marry a man who would abandon his high profession to gain a woman's hand.

The agents of the line have told the Boston *Advertiser* that the steamer Lord Clive is in a fine condition for sea. They admit that the tips of two of her blades are broken, but say this does not affect the safety of the boat in any way, and, besides, that she has a spare propeller on board, which could have been put on had there been any necessity.

Gov. Smith, of Georgia, has issued invitation to the Governors of twenty-two Western and Southern States, and the Mayors of [illegible] cities, together with the members of the Committee on Water Lines, to take part in the convention to be held in Atlanta, on the [illegible] of May, to take into consideration the subject of water communication with the ocean through the State of Georgia by means of the proposed Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

Nashua, N. H., sends us another of its nice little dog stories, a family there, residing near the railroad, having permitted a little daughter, five years old, to play about the yard in company with a Newfoundland dog. The other day the child escaped from the yard and went upon the track just as a train was coming. The dog saw and appreciated the danger, and quickly seizing the little girl by her dress, pulled her back upon the sidewalk and stood over her until the train had passed. The little miss scolded and kicked, but he did not let her up till the danger had passed, when he trudged on behind her as though nothing had happened.

Dramatic Censorship and "Making Up."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 10 says:

It is clear that if, in addition to examining stage plays, the Lord Chamberlain is required to control the proceedings of theatrical tiring-rooms, the duties of his office will become very onerous indeed. He has occasionally, it is true, directed his attention to the scantiness of dress affected by a certain class of actresses, and was at one time engaged in a delicate investigation as to whether the dancers of the opera-house did or not assume mysterious garments known as "skirt tasks;" but with the occult art of "making up" he has not for many years dared to interfere; the players have been usually left to paint their faces and don false hair agreeably to their own fancy in the matter. In 1834, however, there was much stir in theatrical, and even in political circles, touching the wig of an actor. An adaptation of Scribe's comedy of "Bertrand et Raton" was in preparation at Covent Garden Theatre, and it was rumored that the late Mr. Farren, in the part of *Count Bertrand*, intended to dress as Prince Talleyrand. The play, it may be remembered, deals with the intrigues at Copenhagen which preceded the fall of Struensee in 1772. The Chamberlain, Lord Belfast, decided upon prohibiting the performance of the English version of the comedy. The stage had already given trouble to the political and diplomatic world. The Swedish Ambassador had withdrawn from the Court of the Tuileries in consequence of the production in Paris of a *vaudeville Le Camarade au Lit*, reflecting, it was alleged, upon the early life of Bernadotte, King of Sweden. The manager of Covent Garden besought the Chamberlain to remove his interdict, offering to modify the play in any way which might be thought expedient, and forwarding a sketch of the costume to be worn by Mr. Farren. The Chamberlain hesitated; great caution was necessary, for Prince Talleyrand was Ambassador of France at the Court of St. James. It was understood that the drawing of Mr. Farren's dress was to be submitted to the King. Eventually, after stipulating for the suppression of all allusions in the play to the relations subsisting between Queen Matilda and Struensee, the Chamberlain sanctioned the representation. But the alarms of the authorities were not yet over. The players "gagged," restoring the forbidden passages; and Mr. Farren's appearance did not correspond with the sketch provided by the manager. It was plain that the actor had carefully "made up" after the portrait of the statesman in the well-known picture of the Congress of Vienna. His wig imitated exactly the famous silvery silken tresses of Talleyrand. The Chamberlain expostulated in angry tones. The manager pledged himself that the offensive allusions in the dialogue should be certainly expunged and the players prevented from "gagging." Mr. Farren made excuses; he affirmed that he had worn the objectionable wig in a comedy called "Lords and Commons," two years before, and he declined to "mutilate his appearance" by altering his "make-up." That the wig had been dressed anew and manipulated into the Talleyrand pattern could hardly be questioned, however. The excitement increased. Lord Grey and Lord Palmerston came instantly to the theatre to witness the performance. But in a box opposite they saw Prince Talleyrand himself, evidently amused by the comedy, and in no wise annoyed at his counterfeit presentment. So there was an end of the great "make-up" question, and the Lord Chamberlain withdrew all further opposition. But then Prince Talleyrand happened to have a keen sense of humor, and jokes and caricatures had no terrors for him.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YEAR-BOOK OF NATURE AND POPULAR SCIENCE FOR 1872. Edited by JOHN C. DRAPER, M. D. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO. 1873.

This is a well digested and arranged compilation of the chief discoveries and improvements in the natural and applied sciences during the past year. A complete record of the results of scientific research for even a single year would, as the editor tells us in his preface, take a library to itself. Yet aiming chiefly at popular interest and instruction, the present volume contrives to embrace a wonderful scope and variety of information. Its contents are arranged under six heads—mathematical and physical sciences, chemistry, geology, social science, general biology, and mechanical science—and range from paper car-wheels to the distribution of the stars in space. In so wide a choice, it must be an exceptionally difficult reader who will not discover something to attract or repay inspection. Indeed, in looking over the table of contents, it is quite remarkable to see what remote and various interests it appeals to. The housekeeper will find hints about roasting her coffee and preparing her tea, preserving meat and fruits, and making bread from grain, or even from wood. For the dairyman, there are recipes for producing artificial milk and butter, which we should judge to be an improvement on the present manufacture. Bon vivants may learn something about handling wines; fruit-growers about saving their orchards; fine ladies about their favorite cosmetics; architects about building houses, and even editors, who know everything, may, on one or two subjects, find useful suggestions in Dr. Draper's volume. The book is, in short, an admirable index of human thought and progress, and a store-house of valuable and curious information. Its editor appears to have fulfilled a task involving no little labor and research with rare discretion, and the result is a volume which, besides its permanent value as a book of reference, will bring pleasure to most casual readers, and profit to all.

HISTORICAL ESSAYS. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M. A., Hon. D.C.L., late Fellow of Trinity College. Second series. MACMILLAN & CO.: London and New-York. 1873.

While the thorough and accurate scholarship of Mr. Freeman will, perhaps, first of all, attract the reader of these essays, the broadness and impartiality of his views and the excellence of his style cannot fail to be perceived. The book consists chiefly of reviews of such works as *Mommsen's History of Rome*, and Grote's and Curtius' histories of Greece, reprinted from the leading English reviews. The review of Mommsen's Rome is decidedly the most satisfactory estimate of that great, but not by any means faultless history, which has yet appeared; and Mr. Freeman is entitled to the unusual credit of not depreciating Grote, when reviewing the later work of Curtius. There is so general a tendency to treat but one historian at a time with honor—to consider, for example, that Grote has rendered Thorlwall useless, and that Curtius has superseded Grote—that it is pleasant to find so competent a critic as Mr. Freeman recognising the several excellences of each of these three historians, and regarding the works of the earlier writers as no less valuable now than they were before the advent of the great German historian.

The whole list of English essayists have furnished nothing better in the way of historical essays than Mr. Freeman's *Lucius Cornelius Sulla*, *Alexander the Great*, and *The Flavian Caesars*. He has not only thoroughly comprehended the character of the men of whom he writes, and is as familiar with their lives as though they were the statesmen of yesterday, but he writes of them in English so pure and forcible, with reverence for political and private morality so strong and healthy, that the reader is not only interested, but is also compelled to admire the writer, and to recognise in him the instructor of the same admirable qualities which made Arnold at once the most brilliant and satisfactory of English historical writers.

THE BERBER; OR THE MOUNTAINEERS OF THE ATLAS. A TALE OF MOROCCO. By WILLIAM STARBUCK MAYO, M. D., author of *Kaloolah*, *Never Again*, &c. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1873.

The success of Dr. Mayo's *Never Again* has naturally led to a new edition, *The Berber*, one of his earlier romances. At its first publication the book was popular, and deservedly so. Its scene is laid in a region which no previous novelist has entered, and the plot, although eminently improbable, is coherent and symmetrical. In the vivacity of the narrative, and the fullness of incident with which the pages of *The Berber* teem, the reader is frequently reminded of Cooper's romances, while in the melodramatic nature of the barbarian hero, and the lifeless character of the lay figures that are presented as the three heroines of the book, the resemblance to Cooper's method is still more obvious. Dr. Mayo is unquestionably an entertaining writer, but in his earlier works he gave no signs of any ability to create original characters.

UNDER LOCK AND KEY. A STORY. By T. W. SPEIGHT. Author of "Brought to Light," "Foolish Margaret," &c. Philadelphia: T. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1873.

The fact that the attempt to steal a magnificent diamond, formerly the property of an Indian monarch, is the leading feature of Mr. Speight's romance, has induced him in his preface to deny having read Wilkie Collins' *Moonstone*, before writing *Under Lock and Key*. The denial was needless, since the two books have no resemblance to one another except in the mere coincidence of the diamond business. The *Moonstone* was unquestionably a well-constructed story. Mr. Collins' words are emphatically nothing unless well constructed. On the other hand, *Under Lock and Key* is a cumbrous attempt to combine two distinct and equally weak plots into one, and the result is decidedly disastrous. The story of the diamond has a certain interest for idle readers, but, judged as a whole, the book is clumsily constructed and unskillfully told.

Literary Notes.

The second volume of the new *Bible Commentary*, now in course of publication by Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., has just been issued. This work, which is edited by F. C. Cook, M. A., Canon of Exeter, includes, in addition to an explanatory and critical commentary, a revision of the Bible text, by bishops and other clergy of the Anglican Church. It is an important and well-executed work, and one which will fill an important place in Biblical literature. The second volume includes Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel, and the first book of Kings.—*Hints to Young Painters and the Progress of Portrait Painting* is the title of a small volume by the late Thomas Sully, of no very marked value. It is published by J. M. Stoddart & Co., of Philadelphia.—Prof. D. Volson Wood's *Treatise on the Theory and Construction of Bridges and Roofs* is published by John Wiley & Son, and is a very full and thorough discussion of an important subject. Mr. Henry Peterson has written, and Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have published—both being actuated by wholly inscrutable reasons—a preternaturally dull and weak novel entitled *Pemberton*.—Why Mr. William Darwin Crabb should have written and published *Poems of the Plains* is likewise past finding out; unless, indeed, he is on friendly terms with the inmates of several large lunatic asylums, and thereby hopes to secure numerous readers.—*Hiawatha, the Story of the Iroquois Sage in Prose and Verse*, is published anonymously by Anson D. F. Randolph, of this City. It is quite innocuous and may even be read at a single sitting without injurious consequences, by persons afflicted with inability to sleep.—*Behind the Bars* is Mr. Seth Wilbur Payne's account of his imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. He does not seem to have enjoyed his prison life very much, but that is no reason why he should revenge himself upon innocent people by writing such unnecessary rubbish.—*Hymns on the Collects* is a volume of devotional poetry by Caroline May. It is fair in versification, and deserves to be popular among churchmen. Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. are the publishers.—James & Webb, of Wilmington, Del., publish an account of the *Magnetic and Mineral Springs of Michigan*, by Stiles Kennedy, M. D.—The recent death of Lord Lytton has called fresh attention to his works. The Messrs. Harper have therefore added to the library of select novels, *Godolphin* and *Leila*, two of Lord Lytton's earlier novels.—*The Romance of Astronomy*, by R. Kalley Miller, (London: Macmillan & Co.,) is decidedly more sensational in its scientific facts than any romance of the most sensational school. While it asserts nothing that is not known to be true, it is as fascinating and nearly as startling as the wildest tale of Rosicrucian romance.—Mr. Charles Northend's *Book of Epitaphs* is a much smaller collection of tombstone eccentricities than the one in five volumes made by grave old Timothy Alden. It is, consequently, much less dull and will secure a larger number of readers. That the comic epitaphs quoted by Mr. Northend are genuine, no one can possibly doubt when he learns that most of them were taken from "Harper's Drawer." Messrs. G. W. Carleton & Co. are the sextons—we should say publishers—of the volume.—*The Hemlock Swamp*, by Elsie Leigh Whittlesey, is a novel that begins with the story of the heroine's infancy, and thus repels readers who have graduated from the nursery. Those who presume on reading it, however, will find that it steadily improves, and is really an interesting and decidedly clever story. It is published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia.—Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Co. have published the *Antiquary*, being the third volume of their pocket edition of the Waverley novels, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have added the *Pilot* to their new and cheap edition of Cooper's works.—Mr. Leonard F. Beckwith has written and Mr. D. Van Nostrand has published a *Report on the Hydraulic Lime of Teil*, and the manner in which it is used in the manufacture of artificial stones.—A *Manual of Chemical Analysis, as Applied to the Examination of Medicinal Tests*, by Frederick Hoffmann, Ph. D., (D. Appleton & Co.,) supplies a very manifest want in these days, when a man's life may hang on the results of chemical analysis in cases of supposed poisoning.—*Wild Times*, by Cecelia Mary Caddell, is a tale of persecution in the days of Queen Elizabeth, written with considerable force and power of picturesque description. Its martyrs are those ardent Catholics persecuted by the Protestant Queen, and it is appropriately published by the Catholic Publication Society.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Pick-pocket Adventure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a pendant to your recent article on "Pick-pockets" I write to state that a friend cut out this article and gave it to me to read.

Putting it into my pocket-book I got soon after into a Fourteenth-street stage. There were four persons in this stage, two on each side, and I sat near the middle of one side.

Soon after I entered a gentleman got in who was quite well dressed, but intoxicated, though not offensively so. He had just enough to make it evident and to cause his movements to be a little unsteady and irregular. He sat down opposite to me and as he did so I was just getting out my pocket-book to see this article. After putting back my pocket-book, I had settled myself down to read, when the gentleman in question staggered over and sat down on my pocket-book side. This rather awakened my suspicions so that I observed him more closely. Getting quite close to me he nudged me with his arm and asked in a thick-tongued way, where the omnibus was going. I answered him, and as I turned toward him had a good opportunity of noticing his breath. It certainly did not smell of liquor, and, as it was impossible that any man could be as much intoxicated as he appeared to be without showing it in his breath, I came very decidedly to the conclusion that he was "shamming drunk." I therefore turned the paper I was reading in such a way that he could clearly see the title. In a moment or two after he pulled the strap and left the stage.

My impression was and is that your article saved me from an attempt upon my pocket-book, and I thank you for it.

Respectfully yours, W. F.

"Honor to Whom Honor."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some months ago in THE TIMES there appeared an excellent article on the somewhat peculiar character of the picture sales in this City. As the knowledge requisite to discriminate between what is really a good picture and what is a bad one is not very universally possessed, even by those who spend large sums on objects of art, purchasers frequently place reliance in the word of the auctioneer, and when he gives to a picture the name of a well-known artist, they take it as a guarantee of merit, and bid accordingly.

I was witness of a scene one evening last week which was highly commendable. Messrs. Leavitt & Co. had at their rooms quite a collection of pictures. It is not necessary for me to state whether they were good or bad. On examining the catalogue I found that the names of many distinguished artists were attached to the pictures on the catalogue, which pictures the artists named had never been guilty of. I noticed something peculiar about Mr. Leavitt, the auctioneer. As he commenced the sale, in a very few words he announced that the catalogue had been prepared by the owner of the pictures, without his knowledge; that the whole matter was a fraud, and that he regretted that his house should be made the vehicle of such a swindle. Hereupon, the spectator who owned the pictures, desired that they should be withdrawn. This Mr. Leavitt refused to do, declaring that since the names were spurious the pictures should be sold on their merits. Accordingly, the sale went on, and the pictures fetched about what they were worth—from $2 to $10 each. A few more examples of this character, by the auctioneers themselves, would eventually protect unwary purchasers from being the prey of crafty picture speculators. Yours, very truly,

PICTURE AMATEUR.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 4, 1873.

A Word for Capt. Williams.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The comments of the leading papers are both untrue and ungenerous on Capt. Williams and the White Star line. In the first place we get information from certain quarters immediately after a calamity, which information cannot be strictly and truly relied on on account of the extreme excitement of the parties concerned.

I think it would be better to suspend any surmises as to the cause of the wreck of the Atlantic until a thorough investigation and their decision promulgate it. Should there be a decision given in Halifax, there ought to be a committee appointed in New-York to investigate the cause of this sad calamity, and upon that decision alone let the papers and the community of New-York form their opinions.

With regard to the wreck of the Atlantic, we no doubt will find, upon a strict examination, that the cause of the calamity was not through want of prudence or incapacity of Capt. Williams, but through local causes. When I say local causes I mean compasses. When Capt. Williams found himself, from stress of weather or other causes, obliged to bear up for Halifax, he did what every prudent seaman would have done under similar circumstances. Capt. Williams, as well as others who are commanding, particularly iron ships, have not the means or facility, when the compasses are incorrect, to detect and to rectify the same. Ninety-nine per cent. of masters in charge of iron vessels consider when the compasses are rectified and placed on board their vessels by nautical instrument makers that they must be correct, little considering that ninety-nine per cent. of them even are as ignorant of the working of the compass at sea as they are themselves; that 999 masters out of 1,000 would be perfectly in the clouds if you were to explain to them the science of magnetism. When I say magnetism I mean the earth's magnetism and aerial magnetism, which both have a great influence on the magnetic needle of the compass. As we have referred to magnetism, I suppose it would not be amiss to inform your readers how compasses are placed on iron vessels. In the first place the compasses are set and corrected by magnet, either surrounding the compass or two above and two below the compass, or in any plan conducive, making the North Pole needle pointing the right way. Really, what an absurdity! I get four feet of bar-steel the proper thickness, and withdraw the temper. I cut my bars into four equal parts. I temper them and magnetize them to saturation. The bars before magnetizing weigh equally. When magnetized to saturation we find that they all weigh differently. You will ask what is the reason of that? I will explain. The reason is simple, for the fact we could not, under any circumstances, temper the four bars equally, and on that account some will receive more magnetism than others, in proportion to their temper. These magnets are placed, and the compass is, to all appearances, correct before starting. The reason why these magnets are placed on board is that they are supposed to alleviate the attraction which the iron on board the vessel has on the compass-needle. But the 999 men out of 1,000 who put these magnets on board never think that there are other causes to alleviate, namely the effects of wind and weather. They find that an impossibility, but they will go and place a theoretical humbug on board of a ship, making believe it is correct, thereby causing over seventy-five per cent. of all the shipwrecks which occur, and which is proved by strict investigation.

A ship steering west, to all appearance the compass is correct; but put her about in the opposite direction, east, you will find some material difference in the correctness of the needle to the north pole. I will give an example in a sailing-vessel supposed to be without magnets, the wind north, the ship's head W. N. W. northerly, close hauled. I tack my ship, and when she is brought to in the wind on a taut bowline on the other tack, I have found that I am steering north-east. What a discrepancy; nearly six points from the wind on the westerly tack, and only four on the easterly tack. That itself will show any intelligent man the incorrectness of the compass. Some old fogies would conclude that she sails closer on one tack than she would on the other. All a humbug; mere theory. She sails exactly the same—as many points as when she was on the westerly tack. It is the compass that is in error, and most of us are in error because we are ignorant of the earth's and aerial magnetism. With regard to a standard compass, because it is partially out of the influence of the local attraction of the hull it is supposed to be correct, but they forget that, according to the weather they are in, a thunder-storm or otherwise, that the electricity in the air, according to the wind at the time, affects the needle of that standard compass as much as it does the magnets surrounding the steering compass. I maintain, and I have no doubt that I shall be strongly supported by the most intelligent portion of the community, that no man should take command of a large seagoing vessel unless he is in some way acquainted with the magnetism and electrical influences on the magnetic needle.

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 4, 1873.

Experience of a Civil Service Candidate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article under the head of "The Civil Service Reform Experiment," in yesterday's TIMES, you very truly remark that "this is a matter in which the whole country is interested." Undoubtedly a great majority of the people earnestly desire the success of this favorite measure of our most excellent and popular President. You wish, no doubt, to use the immense influence and power of your paper in the right direction, and as I have passed through the "competitive examination" ordeal, perhaps my impressions may not be considered altogether valueless. My certificate as to moral, intellectual, and physical capacity—numerous first-class references and long business experience, cannot fail to have proved perfectly satisfactory, notwithstanding I was found to be totally "ineligible" to the very moderate position applied for, and I venture to say that not one in fifty of our first-class business men could "pass the complete examination in the time fixed," without previous intimation as to its character. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is apparent that a schoolboy of fifteen is ordinarily far better fitted for the test than any practical business man whose line has not made him familiar with decimal and vulgar fractions, foreign weights, measures and currency, with such facts as that the metre is "one-forty millionth of the earth's circumference measured over the poles." I cannot resist the conviction that the system is at present an engine very easily wrested to the benefit of the designing knave or the political partisan, and I have the assurance of one of the highest officials in the civil service here, that in spite of all competition examination the selection does and will depend upon political influence. Probably some good has resulted from President Grant's persistent efforts to reform the civil service, but as now managed in New-York, the system itself is as far as possible from supplying vacancies with honorable and practical business men. Any one of ordinary intelligence, having a hint as to the character of the questions to be asked, will answer most correctly, while another, however worthy and competent, but entirely unprepared, will stand no chance whatever in the competition. It is to be hoped that eventually the problem of true civil service reform will be solved, and a plan adopted which will put in places of trust honorable, honest, practical business men.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 28, 1873.

Letter from Mr. Clinton in Relation to His Bill Amending the Law of Murder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would appear from the letter of 4th inst. of your Albany correspondent that some misapprehension prevails in reference to the provisions of the bill drawn by me, amending the law of murder. In giving an account of the debate on the final passage of the bill in the Assembly, your correspondent says:

> Mr. Vedder voted against the bill because, in his opinion, its operation would be to repeal all the provisions of acts relating to murder under which criminals now awaiting or undergoing trial are tried, while there was no provision in it to bring them to trial under the proposed repealing law. Mr. Smith Weed emphatically opposed the bill for substantially the same reasons.
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>
> Mr. McGuire gives it as his opinion that a strict construction of the bill would effect the release of every criminal under arrest for murder at the time it became a law.

The bill is not susceptible of such a construction. To guard against the possibility of such a construction, the bill as I drew it (and as I suppose it passed) contained the following section:

SEC. 3. No offense committed previous to the time when this statute shall take effect, shall be affected by this act. No prosecution for any offense pending at the time this statute shall take effect shall be affected by this act. The provisions of this act shall only apply to offenses hereafter committed.

I do not see how a construction like that alluded to by Messrs. Vedder, Weed and McGuire can be more effectually guarded against than by the above section.

HENRY L. CLINTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 5, 1873.

The following is the bill alluded to:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to repeal chapter 410, passed April 14, 1860, and chapter 303, passed April 17, 1861, and to divide the crime of murder into two degrees, and to prescribe the punishment of arson," passed April 12, 1862.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section six of the act entitled "An act to repeal chapter four hundred ten, passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, and chapter three hundred and three, passed April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and to divide the crime of murder into two degrees, and to prescribe the punishment of arson," passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section five of said title shall be so altered as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. Such killing, unless it be manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide, as hereinafter provided, shall be murder in the first degree, in the following cases: First, when perpetrated from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being. Second, when perpetrated by an act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual. Third, when perpetrated without any design to effect death by a person engaged in the commission of any felony. Such killing, unless it be murder in the first degree or manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide, as hereinafter provided, shall be murder in the second degree when perpetrated intentionally but without deliberation and premeditation.

SEC. 2. Section seven of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Add to said title another section in these words: Every person who shall be convicted of murder in the second degree, or of arson in the first degree, as herein defined, shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison during the period of his natural life.

SEC. 3. No offense committed previous to the time when this statute shall take effect shall be affected by this act. No prosecution for any offense pending at the time this statute shall take effect shall be affected by this act. The provisions of this act shall only apply to offenses hereafter committed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

This bill was introduced in the Assembly on the first day of the session, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was reported favorably, and passed the Assembly without amendment by a vote of 67 to 19.

A Proposed Building Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have taken the trouble to wade through the many printed pages of a new Building law which has recently been prepared and laid before the Legislature for its action by the "New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects."

The proposed law is very voluminous and very obscure, founded principally upon theories, instead of practical knowledge; and it is necessary, while studying it, to winnow a large quantity of chaff in order to obtain one grain of wheat. It consists of eighty-six sections, many of them very long, and the majority of them, instead of giving any information, refer to some other sections as ambiguous as themselves. Under this document it would be a fearful job to prepare the plans and specifications for even a very simple structure, inasmuch as the memory fails to retain a tenth part of it. Besides, the obscurity of the meaning after reading it over is very painful.

The present law may be defective in some respects, and might, no doubt, be improved; but, upon the whole, it is a hundred times better than the confused mass of dull theories put forth in the proposed one. Indeed, the only clear, valuable, and pithy portions of the proposed law are taken bodily from the present one.

Now, it is noticeable that this "Chapter of the American Institute of Architects" foist themselves into their proposed law at every turn. They must examine the officers and inspectors under the law—they must be put on committees to examine buildings to be altered, and issue their fiat—they must be consulted as to whether a building is dangerous or otherwise; in fact, they desire to put themselves over all other architects in the City.

It may be well now to state what this "New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects" is: It consists of about thirty gentlemen out of the 300 architects in this City, and those outside of their institute do almost all the business. In fact I could name three among the latter who do more business than the whole thirty, and I was informed at the present Superintendent's Office that no one of their number had built more than half a dozen buildings in the City (and many of them none at all) since their organization, while some architects other than they had erected hundreds of structures. Now, what kind of party is this to make a building law for a City like New-York, and attempt to get astride of those who could teach them the rudiments of their profession? In fact I never think of them without being reminded of the three tailors of Tooley-street. Seriously, it will never do, to saddle us with this stupid, unmeaning, and vexatious enactment. Very truly yours,

VITRUVIUS.

SATURDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Madrid says, twenty-five Carlists were captured on Friday near Barcelona, and taken to that city. The Government troops had considerable difficulty in restraining a mob of citizens from lynching the prisoners.

A sharp fight, the result of which was not readily ascertained, took place between the Carlists and Republicans on Thursday in the vicinity of the Archall Igni Mountains.

Families whose sons have joined the insurrection are fined 20 reals per day.

At a recent Federal Democratic demonstration in Barcelona the red flag surmounted by the Phrygian cap, and bearing a death's head, was raised.

Five miners were killed and a number wounded by an explosion in a coal mine near Abertillery, England, on Friday. A dispatch from Belgrade announces the death of the Servian Minister of War, Milivoj Blasnavatz.

HOME.

The report of the Controller of the Currency for the month ending Feb. 28 shows the resources of the national banks in the United States to be $1,832,846,486 22.

A fire in Nordsville, Ontario, on Saturday, destroyed a block of buildings on Main-street, comprising the principal portion of the business part of the village.

Burke's extensive planing and sash factory, on Sheppard-street, Toronto, was destroyed by fire on Saturday; loss, $25,000.

The residence of S. T. Oviatt, in Masonville, Iowa, was struck by lightning and destroyed Friday night.

On the night of the 1st inst. several stores were destroyed by fire in Walhalla, S. C. Friday night the Western Union Telegraph and Southern Express offices, a depot, and adjacent stores in Winnesboro were burned.

Part of the cabinet-ware establishment connected with the Jones Scale Works at Binghamton, N. Y., was burned on Friday night. The loss is about $20,000; insurance, $4,500.

John Newell was shot by his brother-in-law, R. W. Coleman, and killed in Memphis, Tenn., on Friday night.

Morris J. Bowers, in an altercation, killed James Patterson near Memphis on Thursday.

The First National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, was robbed on Saturday of several hundred dollars in currency and valuable papers.

An examination into the affairs of E. S. Scranton & Co., of New-Haven, Conn., shows the liabilities of the firm to amount to a grand total of $813,000. The creditors can hardly expect to realize anything.

A dispatch from San Francisco says: Advices from Prescott, to March 29, state that Major Brown's command struck the Apaches at Toulo Basin, killed thirty-eight warriors, and captured seventeen squaws. The Apaches became frightened, and many of them have surrendered at Camp Verde.

A dispatch from San Francisco says: The jury in the case of Lander Quint against Laura D. Fair, gave the plaintiff $2,900 fee for defending her on her murder trial.

A dispatch from Bakersfield, Cal., says a young man named McCrae, had an altercation with Bennett Briggs, and shot him with a Spencer rifle. The same bullet struck J. P. Stillwell, an old, well-known citizen, who died a short time afterward. The murderer made his escape.

The horse disease is abating at Los Angelos, but is still prevalent at Arizona.

A dispatch from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says a hurricane swept over Burlington, Iowa, Saturday afternoon, blowing down houses, trees, &c., and causing considerable destruction and loss of life. The wife and children of A. Steiger were among the victims.

Advices from San Francisco say a week or more will elapse before peace or war is determined upon by the United States troops, whose officers have had several councils with the Modoc Indians. It is thought the difficulties cannot be ended without fighting.

An accident occurred to the New-York and Boston night-train for Montreal, occasioned by a land slide, on Friday night, near Pittsford, Vt. The locomotive and baggage car were badly smashed, but fortunately no one was hurt.

Major Edward R. Platt, has resigned his commission as Captain of the Second Artillery.

Michael Kane stabbed and killed his brother, John Kane, in Washington, on Friday night, and afterwards fled.

Tom Wright (colored) has been convicted in the Criminal Court, Washington, for the murder of a peddler named Samuel Rogerski, on the 22d of December last.

A dispatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, Saturday, says: The steamer Unicorn, in coming up this morning from the wreck of the Atlantic, passed a schooner which reported that a large vessel, apparently a steamer, is ashore at the Harbor, thirty-five miles east of Halifax.

A private dispatch from Liverpool announces the wreck of the German steam-ship Thorwalsden, of the Baltic Lloyds line, which recently went ashore at Toreko, south-west of Sweden. No lives reported lost.

LOCAL.

James Irving Peck, late receiving teller of the Bull's Head Bank, has been arrested for complicity in the frauds upon that institution. Michael Murphy, late janitor of the bank building has also been arrested, charged with attempted arson.

The remains of the late Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, are expected to arrive in this City from Florence, Italy, in a few days.

Detective Sergeant Green arrived in New-York on Saturday, en route for Havana, having papers in his possession necessary for the extradition of Bidwell, the London bank forger.

Mr. Wm. E. Furman, merchant of Newtown, Long Island, shot and killed a burglar who had effected an entrance in his store, on Saturday morning.

Assistance has been sent from this City to the crew of the revenue cutter Bronx, which was recently wrecked in Long Island Sound, near Gull Island.

The inquest in the case of Charles Goodrich was finally adjourned on Saturday. The evidence is of such a meagre character as to afford the jury no basis for an intelligent verdict. They retired to deliberate and report subject to the call of the coroner.

P. H. Watson, President of the Erie Railroad, was examined by the legislative committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of that road, on Saturday. He had been approached by parties who had informed him it would be necessary to use certain means and appliances to prevent hostile legislation, but he had informed those who thus approached him that he would rather spend money to send them to the Penitentiary for their past actions. Witness considered the assets of the road worth $109,000,000. S. H. Duncan, Auditor of the Erie Road, was examined in relation to the financial statement of the road expenditures that had been presented the committee.

Mrs. Bella Simmons and Mrs. Ann Burgess were arrested on Saturday, charged with aiding prisoners to escape. The accused are the wives of Simmons and Burgess, confined in the Raymond-street Jail for "check raising," and it is alleged the prisoners were furnished by their wives with tools to assist in making their escape from prison.

The steam-ship Donau, from Bremen March 22, and Southampton 25th, arrived at this port on Saturday.

Not Such a Silly Goose After All.

From the Syracuse Standard, March 28.

We heard of an amusing incident which occurred in the Second Ward of this city, which we think worthy of relating. A family residing at the corner of Townsend and Catawba streets, like the rest of their neighbors, are in the habit of keeping a number of domestic fowls, and a small flock of geese included. Some few weeks since the geese were missing, and all efforts to find them proved fruitless. But one day this week the gander of the flock returned to the front gate of the premises of its owner, and immediately set up a loud scream, and would not be quieted, nor come into the yard. Finally the owner came out and followed it for a number of blocks until it entered a yard, at the rear of which was an old barn. On opening it the balance of the flock were found, and were taken possession of by the owner. It appeared that the gander had made its escape through a hole in the floor of the barn, and then started for home to give the alarm.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—Sandford E. Church, C. J.; Wm. F. Allen, Rufus W. Peckham, Charles Andrews, Martin Grover, Charles J. Folger, Charles Rapallo, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Held in the room of the Supreme Court, General Term.—5. Dexter, Executrix, et al. vs. Shaw et al.; 50, Hovey vs. [illegible] et al.; 54, Same vs. Same; 57, Baker vs. Drake et al.; 57, National Bank of Chemung vs. The City of Elmira; 58, The Chemung Canal National Bank of Elmira vs. The City of Elmira; 59, The Second National Bank of Elmira vs. The City of Elmira; 23, Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—465, Wood vs. Cameron; 993, Nesler vs. Speeding, Administrator, &c.; 483, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 339, Tobias vs. Manley et al.; 913½, Barnard vs. Roberts; 781, Kirchaffer vs. Oulway; 909, Hays vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1049, Claflin et al. vs. Rennie; 912, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 795, Hughes et al. vs. Wetzel; 879½, Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.; 465, Beveridge et al. vs. Wallace et al.; 669, Claflin vs. Wolfsbaouck et al.; 947, Townsend et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1015, Freund et al. vs. Importers' and Traders' National Bank; 1382, Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 2141, Dugan vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 417, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 305, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1821, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1872, Power, Assignee, vs. Purdy et al.; 1178, Claflin et al. vs. Ball et al.; 240, Zeregs et al. vs. Morgan; 992½, Christy et al. vs. Shultz; 2223, Spaulding et al. vs. Lowry; 2228, Bloss vs. Chittenden, Administrator; 2227, Van Ness vs. Chittenden, Administrator; 698, Claflin et al. vs. Lenheim; 886, Schonberg vs. Cheney; 980, Brannigan vs. Fox; 1122, Hanratty vs. Murray et al.; 1148, Mallory et al. vs. McMahon et al.; 466, Bailey et al. vs. Hoe et al.; 572½, Robinson vs. Gunn; 780½, Watson vs. Babcock; 816, Bradley vs. Preffand et al.; 852, Cedar Falls Company vs. Mallory; 14, Schaeffer vs. The Mayor, &c. of New-York; 442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1254, Bannigan vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by ———, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—First Monday motion Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1937, Davy vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2413, Duncan et al. vs. Berlin et al.; 2061, Reich vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company; 2059, Biggs vs. Knapp; 2063, Gabrielson vs. Hercules Mutual Life Association; 1275, Mierson vs. Hope; 2037, Mudgett vs. Cook; 2065, Dorr vs. Lawson; 2069, Mills vs. Leech; 2073, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 2077, Dalby et al. vs. Curry et al.; 1981, May vs. Schuyler; 1571, Shackelford vs. France; 2081, Darley vs. Kendall; 2083, Corwin et al. vs. The Eighth National Bank; 2085, Crane vs. Acker, Trustee; 1825, Wriedman vs. Dewes; 2039, Grosbeck vs. Clute. Off causes—239, Wessel vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1859, Stover vs. Porter; 1698, Ogr vs. Luke; 1077, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; (J. K.,) Keck vs. Werder; 1143, Bruff vs. Ward et al.; 1665, Lathrop vs. Cathercood; 1871, Cammeyer et al. vs. Hamilton et al.; 1471, Howard vs. Smith et al.; 1261, Julian et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1287, Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1521, McBride vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 47, Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2119, Whiting, Jr., Administrator, vs. Smith et al.; 1963, Dellert vs. Humboldt Fire Insurance Company; 959, Goodenough vs. Lanahan; 2021, Fernandes et al. vs. The New-York Mutual Insurance Company; 2023, Pendril, by Guardian, vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 2033, McAndrews vs. Rider; 2045, Richter vs. Wolff; 2047, Converse et al. vs. Leggett et al.; 2049, Shotwell vs. Wetherell; 2053, Stewart vs. Tressler; 2027, McCready Petroleum Refining Company vs. Brown et al.; 2063, Warren vs. Stebbins, Administrator; 1485, Hemberg vs. Ismay; 1799, Deitz vs. McCallum et al.; 2041, Toser et al. vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 1955, Harnett et al. vs. Garvey; 2029, Frisbie vs. Burr et al.; 1831, Newcombe vs. Hirsh.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 314, Van Nostrand vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 2478, Merz vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; 2026, Romertze vs. East River National Bank; 1298, Levy et al. vs. Jones et al.; 1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 112, Schanck et al. vs. Morris; 2420, Wilson vs. Wilson; 404, Jennings vs. Barre; 1196, Copeland vs. Elsworth; 1504, Denis Gillespie, by Guardian, vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 1002, Smith vs. Lamb et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Barbour, C. J.; Monell and Van Vorst, JJ.—Calendar for April, 1873.—1, Quinn vs. Van Pelt; 2, The Hardaway Bolt, Spike, and Pivot Company vs. Caldwell; 3, Ayer et al. vs. Kobbe, impleaded, &c.; 4, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 5, Dace vs. The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company; 6, Justh et al. vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth; 7, Stearin vs. Kelly; 8, Robertson et al. vs. the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 9, Coleman vs. Livingston; 10, Koenig vs. Stoczel et al.; 11, Morgan vs. Skiddy; 12, Talcott vs. Belding; 13, Fitzgerald vs. Valentine; 14, Murphy vs. Lippe; 15, Palmer vs. Kelly; 16, Bach vs. Eurich; 17, Putman vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 18, Strum vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 19, Rockwell vs. McGovern; 20, Dainese vs. Allen et al.; 21, Lyon et al. vs. Englis et al.; 22, Kaiser vs. Hirtz; 23, Smith vs. Smith; 24, Schaus vs. Manhattan Gas-light Company; 25, Smith vs. Coe; 26, Newfield vs. Operman; 27, Hayner vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company; 28, Simmons et al. vs. Lyons; 29, Irvine vs. Millbank et al.; 30, Goodman vs. Stroheim et al.; 31, Vander Minden vs. Elsas et al.; 32, Tiedemann vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 33, Casper vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 34, Townsend et al. vs. The Glenns Falls Insurance Company; 35, Townsend vs. The Narraganset Fire and Marine Insurance Company; 36, Townsend vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company; 37, Dusenberry vs. Hoyt; 38, The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company vs. Bowns et al.; 39, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 40, Schneider vs. McCabe et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1411, Patterson vs. Brennan, Sheriff; (Preference,) 3103, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2003, Cole vs. Lestrade; 1634, Dowell vs. Singer et al.; 2921, Rathman vs. Rathman; 1976, Lanigan vs. New-York Gaslight Company; 1325, Cohen, by Guardian, vs. Forty-second and Grand street Ferry Company; 1892, Doll vs. Bankman; 1903, Blackburn, Administratrix, vs. Clark, Jr.; 1908, Osborne vs. Rechten; 1134, Fitzsimmons vs. Kohner; 746, Wetherbee et al. vs. Baker; 1632, Prawl vs. Mutual Protection Life Assurance Society, United States; 644, Aulman vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 645, Aulman vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1759, Hayes vs. Rogers; 2028, Goelet vs. Spofford; 2030, O'Rourke vs. Sayre; 1983, Fitzsimmons vs. Henry; 2027, Bonton vs. Kopper; 2015, Lyons et al. vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company; 2035, Gager vs. Tuthill; 2036, Bellantine vs. Brady; 2037, Broderick vs. Minton; 1564, Chandler et al. vs. Sutton; 594, Nash vs. Swan; 1716, Dunn vs. Hennessy; 2807, Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1710, Laugan vs. Lowery; 2043, Carol vs. Connolly.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1, Loeschigk vs. Hatfield; 2, Frost vs. Jesup; 3, Bedford vs. Chittenden; 4, McMullen vs. Scharf Patent Pavement Company; 5, Camblos vs. Butterfield; 6, Sensenderfer vs. Abendroft; 7, Stuyvesant vs. Browning; 8, Voorhis, rec., &c., vs. Sampson et al.; 9, Underhill vs. Brant; 10, Moore, ex'r., vs. Hanihill; 11, Foster, rec'r., &c., vs. McMullen; 12, Harris vs. Harris et al.; 13, Brown et al. vs. Moran; 14, De Corneau vs. Cullingsworth et al.; 15, Grinnell vs. Kirtland; 16, Treadwell vs. Brumagin; 17, Worthington et al. vs. Phillips et al.; 18, Trowbridge, rec'r., vs. Moore et al.; 19, Nott vs. Chanler; 20, Marx vs. Cromwell; 21, Dooley, as guar., &c., vs. Van Cott; 22, Ham vs. Mason et al.; 23, James et al. vs. Burchell; 24, Lottimer vs. Livermore; 25, Fudicas vs. Veroloct et al.; 26, Cronin vs. Duryea; 27, Craftsman's Life Assurance Company vs. Home Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 28, Hillyard vs. Black Hawk Gold Mining Company; 29, Lowery, as guar., vs. Smith et al.; 30, Harris vs. Lowenstein et al.; 32, Monvoisin vs. Favre; 32, Van Saun vs. Sachse; 33, Roenning vs. Charlton; 34, Barnes vs. Schulte; 35, Cour vs. Le Baron; 36, N. Jarvis, Jr., vs. Pike; 37, Rapp vs. Weigersund; 38, Baxter vs. Delafield; 39, McGuire vs. Fuller; 40, Whitback vs. McKeon; 41, Packard vs. Dibble; 42, Stevens et al. vs. Corlin et al.; 43, Carroll vs. Carroll; 44, Kiekeler vs. Ritter; 45, Rowland vs. Ryder; 46, Dooper vs. Noelke; 47, Brand vs. Rogers; 48, Reed et al. vs. Gannon; 49, Raake vs. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company; 50, Raacke vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 51, Goetz vs. Matty; 52, Ranch vs. Rund; 53, Moodie vs. La Malfa et al.; 54, Van Clief, Jr., vs. Cullingworth et al.; 55, Beamish, Receiver, &c., Matthews et al.; 56, Falk et al. vs. Hirschhorn et al.; 57, Crosby, Executor, &c., vs. Scallon et al.; 58, Hawkins vs. Fincke et al.; 59, Hall, Contractor, vs. Kernochan, Owner, et al.; 60, Holly vs. Warszaur; 61, Herrick vs. Houghtaling; 62, Equitable Life Assurance Company vs. Semm et al.; 63, Hossfeld, Receiver, &c., vs. Clonan; 64, Foster, Receiver, &c., vs. McMullen et al.; 65, Keech vs. Hoey; 66, Browne vs. Dey et al.; 67, Brown vs. Volkenning; 68, West vs. Thurber et al.; 69, Rykert vs. Wilson; 70, Petonliski et al. vs. Levy.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—Josiah S. Morgan, homicide; John Smith, John Tully, robbery; John Johnson, burglary; Dominick Killoran, grand larceny; Robert Parkins, grand larceny; George Tyson, concealed weapons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Charles Carson, burglary; George Remington and John Reilly, burglary; Atwood Davenport, felonious assault and battery; Thomas Rice, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Patton, grand larceny; John Shea and John Work, larceny from the person; John Smith, larceny from the person; Otis Scanlan, gambling.

Close of the Latest Murder Trial in France.

Writing from Paris on March 15, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: The telegraph brings us the result of a great murder trial at Bordeaux, which was brought to a conclusion in the middle of last night. Mano, the person convicted, has been called the Southern Tropmann; and yet doubts have been entertained, and I apprehend will still be entertained, as to his guilt. These doubts must, I think, have been shared by the jury which convicted him; for if they were quite sure that he killed in one night five members of his own family with a pick-ax, it is difficult to see on what ground they could have found "extenuating circumstances." The undisputed facts are, that in the dead of night, a man entered a house at Tastoua, a village in a wild part of the Landes, and, with a pick-ax, which he left behind him, murdered in their beds a woman, (Mme. Mano,) two of her children, and her father and mother. The only person left alive in the house was Bernard Mano, a boy of eight years old. It was supposed at first that the deed must have been committed by some lunatic, of whom it would seem there are several running about almost wild in the Landes forests. It was not till some months after the event that Mano, the husband of the mother of the three children, was suspected of the murder. He was a country postman, employed in a village twenty-four miles off from his wife's house. It is proved that he went to bed in the Post-office on the evening of the murder. He walked habitually, doing his rounds, thirty miles a day, and the theory of the prosecution is that after his usual day's work he must have got up and walked twenty-four miles in the night-time to murder his wife and family without any apparent motive. Suspicion against him was first aroused by his little son. Bernard Mano, who was at a parish school, being asked why he was sharpening a knife, and he replied, "It is to kill papa." "But why do you want to kill papa?" "Because he killed mamma, grandpapa, grandmamma, and my brother and sister." On this evidence, Mano, not a man of bad character, was arrested. The child was the principal witness against his father. He was coaxingly examined by the presiding judge, who was fain to admit that he contradicted himself greatly. The boy said sometimes that the man he saw with the pick-ax looked like his father, but he could not be sure that it was he; he heard his mother crying "murder," and hid his face under the bed-clothes. When asked by the man with the pick-ax whether he was asleep, he did not answer from fear. Ultimately, however, the judge got him to repeat several times that the man he saw was his father, and that he did not mention it sooner because he was afraid of being beaten. Mano alleged that the child had been set on to speak as he did by a girl who had a spite against him, the prisoner. A curé deposed that the child was addicted to lying, and had probably taken his impressions from something he had been told. Medical evidence of a fearfully doubtful character was given for the prosecution. Some microscopic spots of blood on the prisoner's clothes were pronounced to be human blood, because, after much chemical manipulation, the globules were found to be larger than those of any of the lower animals. No report of the speech for the defense has come to hand. The verdict is guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and the sentence, hard labor for life.

THE EAST.

Settlement of the Latest Disagreement Between the Latin and the Greek Churches.

It may reassure the statesmen and financiers of Europe, remarks the London *Times* of March 24, to learn that the difference between the Latin and the Greek Churches relative to the replacing of the tapestry or curtains in the Grotto of the Nativity at Bethlehem appears to be settled. This tapestry was burnt two years ago, and the Turks, having good cause to remember the former controversies connected with the place, determined to replace it themselves, so as to prevent either community from wounding the very ready susceptibilities of the other. But Turkish upholsterers are slow, and religious zeal, stimulated by the presence of a hated enemy, is prompt. The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem desired to distinguish himself, and he saw the opportunity. He had new tapestry made with a Latin inscription on it, and suddenly, without notice, it was put up at the hour when his priests had possession of the Grotto. The town was at once in commotion. Riots broke out, and the curtains were only left by the hostile community, under protest, pending an appeal to Constantinople. The orthodox or Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem sees in the restoration of this tapestry by the Catholics a claim to possession, which he must withstand at all hazards. As for the Latin inscription, it is nothing less than a demonstration against the orthodox faith. The Greek Patriarch is said to have appealed to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, and also directly to the Porte, which is always anxious to conciliate the orthodox inhabitants of the Empire, and which stands less in awe of France than when Napoleon III. was on the throne. The Latin Patriarch, on his side, has addressed to the French Ambassador a report justifying the course he has taken, and citing the legal authorities which give to his Communion the Primacy at Bethlehem. In diplomatic circles the affair is considered an "incident." If the Governments behave with moderation and friendliness, and the Ambassadors interpose only with good offices, a "solution" may be looked for. If otherwise, a troublesome question may supervene.

Chicago Victims of the Ill-fated Steamer.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives the following particulars respecting persons lost in the steamer Atlantic:

Miss Brodie is an English lady, who has for some time made her home in Chicago, at the residence of Mr. George L. Dunlap, an official of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Miss Brodie had no near connections in this country, with the exception of a sister, who resides in California. Last Fall she returned to Europe for a visit, and spent the Winter in England. She intended to return to this country in the Spring, and early in March engaged passage on the Celtic, a steamer which left England some time before the Atlantic started on her last voyage. Owing, however, to the sickness of a friend, Mr. Price, with whom she expected to make the journey, she was delayed until after the Celtic had sailed, and finally embarked with her friend on the Atlantic, and both are numbered among the victims of the disaster. Miss Brodie was about fifty years of age, and was highly esteemed in her circle of acquaintances in this city.

Mr. Murray, of the firm of Murray & Baker, awning-makers, at No. 100 Desplaines-street, has no doubt that his father, mother, and sister, with her husband and two children, all perished on board the steamer. He received a letter from his father, a few days since, saying that he had engaged passage for the family on the Atlantic, and expected to sail on the 20th of March. He has already received a letter, addressed to his father, from his old home, which proves beyond a reasonable doubt that he sailed on the Atlantic, as was his intention when he wrote the last letter. The family were emigrating to this country, and expected to make their home in Chicago. The name of Mr. Murray's brother-in-law was Hoadley. None of their names appear in the list of steerage passengers who were rescued. Mr. Murray has a sister with him in this city. All the rest of the family have been swept away by this terrible calamity. Mr. Murray is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church. He and his sister were anticipating much pleasure in the reunion of their family, and are quite prostrated by the terrible blow.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, April 5.—Imports for the week ending to-day—Flour, 29,700 bbls.; Wheat, 74,440 bushels; Corn, 157,240 bushels; Oats, 122,450 bushels; Barley, 28,869 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 49,773 bushels; Corn, 152,800 bushels, Oats, 181,437 bushels; Barley, 29,355 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; no sales; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 55@$1 56; Chicago do., $1 45@$1 48; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 65; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn scarce; sales, 2,250 bushels at 52c. Oats dull; sales of Western mixed on track at 40c.; in store, 41c. Barley firm; sales 2,500 bushels Western at 87c.; quoted Canada at 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 80c.@85c.; four-rowed State, 95c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley malt; sales of Western at $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@1 25. Rye Malt held at 95c. Provisions; sales of Mess Pork at $16 50@$17; Short Cut, 17c.; Hams, 14c.; Shoulders, 8c.; Breakfast Bacon, 9c.; Dried Beef, 18c.; Beef Tongues, $8 ⅌ dozen. Lard sold at 8½c. in tcs.; 9c. in kegs.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Flour dull and unchanged; small order business. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 18; do. soft Iowa offered at $1 30. $1 25 bid. Corn dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 32½c. at East-side on track; 42c. sacked. Oats quiet and unchanged at 27½c.@28c. for No. 2 at East-side on track; 33c. sacked. Barley firm; only sample lots selling. Rye dull and drooping; nothing doing. Whisky nominally 87c. Pork quiet and steady at $16 75. Dry-salted Meats flat; offerings very light. Bacon quiet; only an order business; sales of Shoulders at 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Lard firm at 8c. Live Hogs steady at $4 80@$5 35. Cattle firm and active; sale of Texans at $2@$3; $2 25@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers; $3@$4 75 for stock Steers; $4 25@$6 for fair to choice fat Steers. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,400 Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Wheat unsettled and dull at $1 15@$1 15¼ for No. 2 Spring, regular; $1 18 for do. strictly fresh; No. 3 Spring, $1 07½@$1 08; rejected, 93c.@93½c. Corn dull and nominal at 30½c. cash; 33c. for strictly fresh; 28½c. for rejected. Oats steady at 23½c.@24c. for regular; 22c.@22½c. for rejected. Barley dull and drooping at 74c. for regular, 80c. for fresh. Pork in good demand at $15 60@$15 75 cash. Lard held at $8 15@$8 37½; seller May $8 50. Hams in pickle sold at 10½c.@12c., according to brand and weight. Dry Salted Meats dull, at 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, loose; 6¼c.@6½c. boxed. Bacon quiet and steady at 7½c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Beef quotable at 9c.@9½c. Receipts: 7,000 Flour; 25,000 Wheat; 30,000 Corn; 24,000 Oats; 2,000 Rye; and 6,000 Barley. Shipments: 11,000 Flour; 34,000 Wheat; 14,000 Corn; 20,000 Oats; 2,000 Rye, and 12,000 Barley.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Cotton dull and nominal at 18¾c.@18⅞c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and steady; choice White, $2 10@$2 15; fair to prime do., $1 85@$2 05; choice Amber, $2 10@$2 15; good to prime Red, $1 90@$2 05; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 85; Western Red, $1 70@$1 80; do. Amber, $1 90@$2. Corn active and higher; Southern White, 68c.; do. Yellow, 63c.; Mixed Western quiet but firm at 61c. Oats firmer; Southern, 47c.@49c.; Mixed Western, 46c.@47c.; White do., 48c. Rye steady at 85c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and easier; Mess Pork, $17@$17 50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Rib Sides, nominal; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@15c. Lard, 8¾c. Western Butter very scarce, firm, and wanted, but prices unchanged. Whisky quiet but firm at 90½c.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Flour dull and declining at $7 40@$7 65. Wheat steady at $1 60@$1 64. Corn firm at 39c.@40c. Rye quiet and steady at 79c.@80c. Oats firm at 30c.@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and lower. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard very firm at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Steam; 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats quiet and steady at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet but firm at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Whisky quiet and steady at 86c.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Mess Pork sold at $17. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13½c.@14c.; Plain, 12½c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@9c.; Hams, 10¼c. Lard—sales of choice Leaf, in tierces, at 9¼c.; kegs, 9¼c.@10c.; prime Steam, 8½c. Whisky firm at 86c.@87c. Provisions quiet and steady.

TOLEDO, April 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 78; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 88¼; seller May, $1 87½. Corn—Advancing tendency; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 39¾c.; seller July, 44c.; Low Mixed, 39¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 33c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $4 90. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, April 5.—Flour steady; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, and $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet at $2 for White Canada, $1 90 for White State. Corn lower; sales of 2 cars of Western at [illegible]. Oats quiet at [illegible]. Corn-meal held at $1 80 for Bolted; $1 [illegible] for Unbolted. Mill-feed unchanged at $22 for Shorts, $23 for Shipstuffs, $23 for Middlings ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 63c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firmer; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 37½; No. 2, $1 26. Oats quiet and weak at 29c. for No. 2. Corn dull and unsettled at 34c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye in fair demand and lower at 65c. for No. 1. Barley in fair demand and firm at 79c. for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour and 10,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour and 3,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—Sugar dull; sales of Common at 7c.; Good Fair, 8¾c.; Prime, 9¼c. Molasses dull at 35c.@40c. for Common Fermenting; [illegible]@60c. for Prime Fermenting. Coffee dull; sales of Ordinary at 17c.@18c.; Fair, 18c.@19½c.; Good, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; Prime, 18¾c.@19¾c.; stock in first hands, 19,234 bags. Other articles unchanged. Exchange, Sterling, 126¾; New-York Sight, par; Gold, 117¾.

DETROIT, April 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; sales of Extra at $1 91; No. 1 at $1 85; Amber, $1 64¼. Corn steady at 42c.@42½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seed sold at $5. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Flour dull; Superfine State, $4 50@$5 50. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 82@$1 85; Amber, $1 95; White Spring, $1 [illegible]. Rye sells at 83c. Corn active; Yellow, 63c.@64c. Oats active. Clover-seed, $8@$9. Flax-seed, $2 10. Petroleum weak; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined, 19c. Groceries unchanged. Whisky dull at 91c.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—Flour dull and unchanged at $6@$10. Corn unsettled at 67½c. Oats firm and scarce at 41c.@42c. Bacon in fair demand and higher at 7¾c. for shoulders, 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10c. for Clear Sides. Lard—Sales of prime Kettle-rendered at 8¾c.@9½c.; Refined, 8¾c.@9c. Pork firm and scarce at $16 50.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head. There is very little doing. Shippers' stock at a range of from $4 75@$6 10, but choice stock is quoted at $3@$5. The market closed weak. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head. Market steady and quite active; sales mostly at $5 40@$5 80. There is a large number of common to choice unsold, quoted at $5 30@$5.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 82; No. 1 do., held at $1 78. Corn quiet and unchanged at 44c.@45c. Oats steady at 35c. Petroleum firm and steady at 18c. for refined, in car lots; 24½c.@25c. for Ohio State Test Oil.

ALBANY, April 5.—Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Rye dull. Corn dull. Barley—Sales of 7,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. Oats attracting more attention; sales of 1 car No. 2 State and 1 car No. 2 Chicago, both at 52c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 5.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 48c. Rosin firm at $2 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 25 for Hard, and $3 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar firm at $2 50.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—Cotton in moderate demand; Ordinary, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Middling, 19c.@19¼c.; net receipts, 1,641 bales; gross, 2,725 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,725 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 2,500 bales; stock, 197,313 bales.

MOBILE, April 5.—Cotton quiet and firmer; Middling, 18¾c.; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.; net receipts, 610 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,442 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 38,390 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 5.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 769 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 48,267 bales.

GALVESTON, April 5.—Cotton weak; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 744 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 67,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 380 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 29,748 bales.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE
SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st.
DEPOSITS made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1—SIX PER CENT. from $1 to $5,000.
T. W. DECKER, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 54th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of MAY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 3; and on Monday evening from 5 to 7. Assets, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. SIX PER CENT. interest paid.
Money deposited on or before April 10, will draw interest from April 1. Bank-books in English, French, and German.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, Pres't.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Deposits made on or before April 10 will be entitled to interest from April 1. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $7,344,379 60.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, corner 8th-av. and 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1.
Assets.......$2,970,974 26 | Surplus.......$228,442 48

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

AUCTION SALES.

CENTRAL AUCTION HOUSE.
WINANS & GARRETTSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Sales-rooms Nos. 527 and 529 6th-av., near 32d-st., and Broadway. Auction sales of furniture, mirrors, carpets, ornaments, paintings, carriages, harness, &c., &c. Goods received on storage for private sale. Sales at private residences a specialty.

BANKRUPT SALE.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the United States District Court, District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the office of S. B. Morris, Esq., Register, at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the outstanding claims of the Lodi Print Works, bankrupts, and of the undersigned as assignee thereof.—Dated April 3, 1873.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Lodi Print Works.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECOMB—THIS DAY, (Monday) April 7, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 14 East River, fresh Naples oranges and lemons, cargo Pacifico; also, on Pier No. 14 East River, fresh Palermo oranges and lemons, cargo Catalde e Cuo, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within their store, 300 cases Valencia oranges ex Algeria.

ART AUCTION.
THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, 5th-av. and 14th-st., will commence the sale of Mr. JOHN SNEDECOR'S collection of FINE PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 8 5th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED.
For Merchants, Manufacturers, and Others. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Charles K. Graham, Esq., President Mutual Benefit Savings Bank; Benedict Bros., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway; and our numerous clients, City and elsewhere.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial and Business Agents, No. [illegible] Broadway.

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Miss Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—COUSIN JACK—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss J. Lee.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE SAM.—Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—NEW-YEAR'S EVE—Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Belle Pateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE SCOUT OF THE PRAIRIE—Mr. W. F. Cody, Mlle. Morlacchi.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CONCERTS—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—LENT'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, and ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by students of Fisk University, Nashville.

The New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The story of Mars Rock will never be fully told. We publish this morning further details of the wreck, derived from the survivors who reached this City yesterday, and from our correspondent at Halifax, who describes the mournful scenes at the lost steamer. These are all new additions to the terrible tale, and with them the evidence accumulates that as this is the most dreadful tragedy of the half century, so it is the most inexcusable. The company that sent a vessel to sea inadequately coaled and provisioned, and the Captain who drove her to destruction on a starlit night will not soon be forgiven by the world for the awful and needless sacrifice of human life they have caused. The only recompense for all this horror is in the glimpses we get of heroism and self-sacrifice upon the part of the passengers cupidity and incapacity had doomed to death. WILLIAM W. HAYMAN, breaking a way for himself through a port-hole, somebody said: "Let the boy go first," and HAYMAN, stepping away from safety, the boy, JOHN HENDLEY, was handed out to the strong arms and stout heart of RICHARD REYNOLDS, who passed him on to safety. These examples of devotion to the cause of humanity are eclipsed by WILLIAM HOEY, another passenger, who upon the rock pulled drowning men from the water until his hands were made useless by cold, and then rescued several by dragging them out with his teeth. Had the Atlantic been owned, officered, and manned by men like these the world would not have shuddered at the story of her wreck.

All the elections held thus far this year encourage us to hope for an auspicious result in Connecticut to-day. In both New-Hampshire and Rhode Island there was the same apparent absence of interest in the contest which has been so much remarked in Connecticut, yet in both those States an average Republican vote was polled, and a substantial triumph achieved. There is no reason to doubt, therefore, that the Republicans of Connecticut will secure the election of their candidates for State officers, a majority of the Legislature, and at least three out of the four Congressmen. The feud as to the locality of the candidate for Governor seems to have been in great part allayed, and we have no doubt the Republicans of New-Haven are vieing with their brethren in other parts of the State to secure the largest possible vote for the ticket. Such is certainly their duty, and any considerable decrease in the Republican vote in New-Haven will be as discreditable to our friends in that city as it will be injurious in its effects on them and the party at large. The only hope of the Democrats is in the division of their opponents upon a matter so trifling as the residence of a candidate for Governor, and the Republicans should take care that they are disappointed.

By the full report of the Farmers' Convention at Springfield, Ill., it is evident that there was a good deal of determination and very little demagoguery or waste indignation in the Assembly. The resolutions were adopted only after discussion, and by a separate yea and nay vote on each. The first objective point toward which the farmers are working is the enforcement of the provisions of the State Constitution, and the assertion of the authority of the State to regulate fares and freights. They desire to establish, first of all, the position that the corporations created by the State can be controlled by the State.

Michigan votes to-day for judicial officers and Regents of the University, and the Democrats have made sure of not being entirely beaten by nominating the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge. But in this election, as in that of Ohio for members of a Constitutional Convention, which also occurs to-day, party lines are not very distinctly drawn. The vote is likely to be light, and the *World's* arithmetic man will doubtless be able to figure out "great Democratic gains" in these States by his well-known and easy process. This consists in comparing the Republican vote with the largest ever cast in the States, and omitting to make any mention of the Democratic vote. We do not doubt that by this simple method of manufacturing "gains," the Democrats will be able to derive a vast deal of comfort from the elections to occur to-day, and it would be cruel to deprive them of any they can get.

Our Samana correspondent gives a plain account, in the letters we publish this morning, of some facts that will be of interest to all intending emigrants to that beautiful, but over-praised, region. It appears that the company are not yet prepared for visitors. They have hardly discovered what they own, much less what can be done with it. While the future of the company may embrace some most brilliant possibilities, it is not at present safe to discount the future.

The Reign of Darkness.

An emphatic proof of the emptiness of the boast of the President of the New-York Gas-light Company, that there would be no difficulty about the gas in consequence of the strike, was found last night in the condition of the City below Grand-street. Early in the evening the supply of gas was almost entirely exhausted, and the streets made dangerous by the absence of light. It is now evident that the company is unable to meet the exigencies of the moment, and that if the strike continues the lower portion of the City will be left in total darkness. What this means in hindrance to business, danger to pedestrians in the streets, and general inconvenience to householders can only be realized after the calamity is fully upon us. New-York has, fortunately, never been called upon to undergo such an experience, except for a few hours some two years ago, when an explosion destroyed some of the works of the Manhattan Company.

It is shameful that a great City like this should be dependent for an article so essential as light upon the whims of laborers or the absence of disaster which is liable to take place at any moment. It is now evident that one at least of the companies on which we rely for light is contented to do business with facilities which enable them to manufacture during each day only the quantity required for the consumption of one night. The New-York Gas-light Company certainly had sufficient warning of the exigency which came upon it last night. It has had trouble with its men for some months past, and must have known of their intention to strike when a favorable time should arrive. It is reasonable to suppose that if it could have manufactured a surplus it would have done so. But if it was determined not to yield to the demands of the men, it should have been capable of resisting them. That the supply of gas was exhausted almost wholly one night after the strike, shows a culpable disregard of the rights of the public upon the part of the company.

There is a warning in the darkness which has come upon the lower part of the City, as the swift result of a few men quitting work, which should not be neglected. The City cannot with safety depend upon its present gas supply, and it may be worth considering whether the companies should not be required by law to increase their facilities, and keep a larger quantity on hand. A bill has just passed the Assembly regulating the quality of illuminating gas, and the experience of last night is a forcible suggestion that it should be so amended as to say something about the quantity. We are aware that the companies would consider such a provision needless and oppressive, and would cite the many years of uninterrupted light as proof. On the other hand, it can be rightly said that in such a City as this the interruption of the gas supply for a single night is reason enough for the application of a searching and effectual remedy to prevent the repetition of such an occurrence.

But any such remedy is remote, and present necessities require that the gas companies shall omit nothing that will relieve the public. The people do not take a very great interest in their disputes with their workmen, but they do insist that they shall fully perform their contracts. It is possible, we do not doubt, for the New-York Company to fully light its portion of the City to-night, and the public expects that it will do so. But as it may not, and as the other companies may be involved in the trouble that has crippled the New-York, our citizens should be as economical as possible in the use of gas during the next few days. It is also incumbent upon the Police to use extraordinary watchfulness, and the Commissioners should double the patrols in the darkened precincts. Too much care cannot be taken to lessen the discomforts and dangers caused by the absence of light.

The Charter and Rings.

Having a natural antipathy to truth on any subject whatever, but especially anything connected with the charter now pending before the Legislature, the *World* has devoted a large portion of its space of late to the repetition of transparent falsehoods regarding THE TIMES, TWEED's Ring, and the charter. Finding itself short of original slander, it has finally fallen upon the expedient of dishing up Mr. TILDEN's "little note" to its handful of readers in installments of a few yards at a time. Finding the invention of calumny the most wearing of tasks, the *World* shows its wisdom in taking refuge in the inexhaustible supply ready-made to its hand by the Great Whisperer. Yet we fear it will have little brains left to figure out future Democratic victories, if it is foolish enough to try to eke out the Tilden vagaries with some of its own.

In the prosecution of the task of making falsehood seem truth, the *World* declares that the Tammany Ring "owed its creation and preservation to the Republican Party." The *World* is evidently a disciple of the Bowery philosophy which declares that when telling a lie it is better to tell a big one. Everybody knows that the Tammany Ring was the natural outgrowth of Democratic corruption; that it dominated State Conventions when Mr. TILDEN was its humble scene-shifter, and that it seized the Government of City and State by means of those "cunning and shameless frauds" which the editor of the brown-stone organ testified he saw committed by his party friends. It is notorious that long after it was apparent that the Tammany Ring had stolen millions of the public money, TWEED and the other thieves were zealously aided by the *World*, and openly supported by the whole power of the Democratic organization. After the Ring had been broken by the power of the Reform sentiment, and it was no longer able to pay liberally for services with stolen money, the *World* and Mr. TILDEN, like the flies on the coach wheels, were very boastful of the dust they had raised.

There must be a very great superabundance of beefsteak in the *World* office, or that sheet would not constantly indulge in the twaddle it does in endeavoring to falsify history as to the overthrow of the TWEED Ring. Since Mr. TILDEN has positively assured us, in a great many square feet of type, that we had nothing to do with the affair, we have been silent as to our share in the work, lest we might be the victims of another of the Great Whisperer's "little notes;" but we venture to assert that the people know that whatever Mr. TILDEN had to do with it, the *World* had nothing at all. Indeed, the brown-stone organ is forced to admit as much, as it speaks of the Ring as something "which the *World* assailed in 1870, and witnessed the downfall of in 1872." Everybody knows that its assaults only strengthened the Ring, and it has correctly described the part it took in the overthrow. It was a witness.

All this present gabble about Rings is intended to frighten the Republican Legislature from its duty as to the charter. All these assertions as to THE TIMES advocating any Ring is pure falsehood. All this talk about the people having a "charter imposed upon them from Albany by a party opposite to that which is in great majority in the City," and about cheating "the people of New-York of their rights to vote on the constitution of local self-government," is arrant nonsense. The Republican Party promised to reform the Government of this City. It nominated Municipal officers to that end, and the people elected them. The people also gave the party control of the State Legislature in order that it might pass a charter which would give the Municipal officers thus elected power to redeem the pledges which the party had given. There was no demand, no promise, no wish that any charter which might be passed should be submitted to a popular vote. There was no expectation upon the part of anybody that it would be so submitted.

This demand by the *World* is only another evidence of its alarm lest a proper charter should be passed, and another of its feeble efforts to hinder such a result. The Republicans in the Legislature should take warning from these utterances of their enemies. They have committed many serious mistakes, and they will be guilty of one which will not be easily repaired, unless they at once redeem the pledges given in the name of the party. If no charter is passed, or one is passed which places the appointing power otherwise than in the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, no Republican can afford to have it known in the future that he was a member of the Legislature of 1873. Let them, therefore, cast aside all thought as to who will gain power under the law they will make, and pass a charter that will be right in itself. Only by doing this can they answer the expectations of the people. If improper men get office under an appointing power properly arranged, the fault will not be with the Legislature; if, on the other hand, the Senate scheme is adopted, the party is done an incalculable injury, the members gain only an enduring infamy, and the *World*, with its Tammany allies, attain the end for which so much labor has been expended. If such a mistake is committed Tammany will see its way to a speedy return to power, and the Republicans in the Legislature will be held to a strict account for that result. The party may survive such recreancy to a sacred trust, but only by consigning the agents who thus betray it to political death. They may be certain that such will be their fate.

Shade-Trees as Disinfectants.

It is generally believed now by meteorologists that we are to have a cycle of very hot Summers. An eminent sanitarian in the Health Department, Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, has already issued a report suggesting measures during the coming Summer which shall prevent the fatal effects of the expected heat. The facts which he has collected, showing the invariable connection of a high rate of mortality with a high rate of temperature, during the last few years, in this City, are extremely suggestive and interesting. Thus, in 1871 there perished of diarrheal diseases only 56 children under five years in the month of February, and 58 in January, while in July 1,026 died, in August 687, and in September 409. The deaths from all "foul-air" diseases were only 475 in February, while they reached the large maximum of 1,433 in July, and 1,126 in August. Again, in 1873 the greatest number of deaths from diarrheal diseases of children under five years was 618 in the week ending July 6. The average weekly temperature, in the sun, of that week was 129°. On the other hand, the lowest weekly temperature was in the week ending Feb. 3, it being 55° in the sun. The deaths of children for that week, from diarrheal diseases, were only 17. The deaths from zymotic diseases rise from their lowest stage, 104, in the first week of January, when the average sun temperature was 63°, to 827 in the first week of July, with a temperature of 122°; they retain still the high rate of 585, with a heat of 118°, in the second week, and again of 530 in the third week, with a temperature of 114°. From this time there is a constant fall in the deaths from foul-air diseases with a fall of temperature, they reaching their minimum in the close of December. On the other hand, the diseases of the respiratory system reached their maximum of mortality in March, and are the least destructive in August.

There seems to be no doubt, from these careful statistics, that from 3,000 to 5,000 persons are annually killed in New-York by the heat, whose lives might be saved by suitable preventive measures.

The suggestions of Dr. SMITH, in this direction, are remarkably sound and practical. He would seek, first, to equalize the temperature of the City and purify its atmosphere by causing a large number and variety of shade trees, to be set out in various streets and squares. The effect of trees, as is well known, is to cool the temperature in Summer and soften the cold in Winter. Some physiologists even believe that trees exert this power through their own inherent warmth, as the wood of a living tree maintains through the year a standard temperature of 54°. However this may be, there can be no doubt that shade-trees would somewhat soften that powerful irradiation from sidewalks, pavements, and walls, which makes New-York such a fiery furnace in Summer. Trees also are a constant evaporating machine, pouring forth an enormous volume of moisture into the surrounding atmosphere. This, of course, must have a constantly cooling effect. One author states that an acre of grass sends forth into the air 6,400 quarts of water daily. It is not often thought how large the evaporating surface is on every tree of mature growth. Thus a single elm in Cambridge, Mass., is estimated to present to the atmosphere a superficial surface of about five acres of foliage.

Trees are well known to have a remarkable effect in preventing the spread of malaria. A small grove has been found to preserve a cottage from the fever and ague generated in the neighboring swamps, when other houses unprotected were attacked.

In a city like New-York a vast quantity of poisonous gases are being constantly produced by the decay of animal and vegetable substances. These malarial and mephitic gases are sent forth in the greatest quantity during the night. Trees act on these poisons as a constant disinfectant. It is their property to take up during the night these poisonous gases, to absorb them into their own system, and then to pour forth during the day the health-giving oxygen. Trees in a crowded city are a self-acting sanitarium. They neutralize malaria and absorb poisonous exhalations.

Let our readers imagine what would be the effect of filling such a ground as Tompkins-square with lofty and umbrageous trees. Around it is the most densely-packed tenement quarter known in any city. From the crowded houses and dirty lanes arises continually a cloud of poisonous gases, scattering disease and death far and wide over the City. In this great square there is now scarcely a shade, and only a constant burning reflection from the heated "poultice" pavement. There is not a blade of grass in the whole inclosure. With a grove of leafy trees here a sanitarium would be formed, and a self-acting disinfectant for the whole crowded eastern quarter.

All our avenues might be lined with beautiful trees, and everywhere the cooling and health-giving influence of this vegetation be felt. We trust that Dr. SMITH's recommendation will be considered, and that the Department of Parks may be empowered to plant trees in our streets and public places, so that these great evils from the excessive heat may be somewhat mitigated.

Dr. SMITH's other suggestions are equally practical, and relate to the foundation of more public baths and to the introduction of river water for the cooling and cleaning the streets in Summer, and for cleansing the sewers of all decaying substances. They all deserve careful consideration by our public authorities.

Remarkable British Weather and the Gulf Stream.

A very remarkable result has recently been elicited in regard to the British meteorology of the past year. Mr. BUCHAN, summarizing the observations of the Scottish Meteorological Society, shows that while it has had several singular features, the specialty is an excessive rain-fall. At Edinburgh there were sixty consecutive years' accurate observations to refer to, and the last year's rain-fall exceeded that of any year in that long period by more than four inches. The average precipitation of rain over the whole of Scotland for sixteen years has not amounted to forty inches, but last year the figures went up to the unprecedented height of fifty-four inches. It is also probable that the Winter which has just closed gave still further rain-fall above the average. At Castle Gordon, in Banffshire, the rain-fall of last year went over that of the average for the past ninety years by nearly six inches; and at other points, according to Mr. BUCHAN, a similar excess was observed.

We know that in November and December last, the most furious storms swept over the Danish, Holstein, Prussian, and French coasts, and were even extended as far eastward over the continent as Italy. This fact, taken in conjunction with the other data obtained, points to the forthcoming agricultural season as one very promising in all those countries south of Norway and the Baltic Sea. This entire belt of the continent is situated geographically just as our Pacific coast belt from California to British Columbia, and eastward beyond the summits of the Rocky Mountains. The oceanic influences of the Northern Pacific are said to be more wide-spread and potential than those of the narrower and colder waters of the Northern Atlantic. But the facts recently produced and published by Mr. BUCHAN are highly interesting as confirming the old and generally-received belief that the Gulf Stream is the source of heat and rain-fall, and consequently of verdure and vigor, to the soil of Great Britain and Western Europe. It seems quite as impossible to explain the physical and climatic peculiarities which so strikingly mark the high latitudes of Europe, without a Gulf Stream, as to explain the magnificent forests, the rich soil, and the equable climate of the Pacific coast belt, without the aid of the Japan current, or Kuro Siwo, of the great ocean. In this connection, it is not unworthy of note that Dr. WYVILLE THOMSON, the last great explorer and philosopher of the Gulf Stream, in his very recent work, despite the contradiction of some lesser lights, reasserts "the enormous influence which ocean currents exercise in the distribution of climates at the present time." He also analytically demonstrates that the influence of the Gulf Stream on the climate of Europe "is so paramount as to reduce all other causes to utter insignificance."

A New Ghostly Device.

Savannah, Ga., is rapidly becoming as famous for "ghost sensations" as Newburyport, Mass. Within a period of less than a month, according to authenticated reports, "manifestations" of startling character have been witnessed by several families in that city. At a house close to the cemetery, the agents of which have been named, the spirit of a "hideous man" has almost frightened the lives out of numerous persons by performing the act of decapitation in their presence. The mother of "quite an interesting group of boys and girls," it appears, was the first to discover "the horror" in its worst form, the husband and father having only been permitted to hear "unearthly noises," and see pieces of earthen-ware and china hob-nobbing "apparently without human intervention." She was engaged in placing cups upon a closet shelf in one of the rooms, when her attention was attracted by "mysterious sounds." Presently the cups were thrown from the shelf, and the form of a man became visible in the door-way. "Transfixed with terror, she stood wildly gazing upon the spectre before her. With a horrible grimace the ghastly vision pointed toward his throat with one hand, while with the other he seized himself by the hair and threw back his head, revealing a bloody gash in his throat, which reached from ear to ear; then, with a jerk, he decapitated himself and disappeared with a loud shriek."

The result of the fearful experience, for the vivid description of which we are indebted to a reporter of the Savannah *Herald*, was a tenantless house on the following morning. Another family subsequently entered into occupation, and matters progressed most satisfactorily until the "mysterious closet" was again opened, and an attempt made to use it. This time the spirit proved to be in a more playful temper. Instead of "swinging the head off," it adopted the less troublesome method of throwing cups, plates, tea-pots, and dishes at the intruder, and what, with a few "terrific yells" and a "tempest of sounds," the work of clearing out the premises was accomplished very quickly.

The agents, finding it impossible to procure another tenant, announced that the house could be had rent free. This expedient, however, proved ineffectual. A few enterprising "heads of families" cheerfully undertook to solve the mystery, but had no better success than those who had been compelled to leave after having paid in advance. A colored man was the last who informed the agents that he proposed to take his family to the house, and live there in spite of the ghost. Unlike his predecessors, this person thought it would be better to try first to live in the garden, and afterward upon the steps of the door, before trusting his precious body inside of the house. With this purpose he approached the front gate in the dusk of evening, and had just placed his hands upon the latch when, as he states it, the hall-door suddenly opened and a man walked forth, in such a leisurely manner that he believed him to be the landlord. Under this impression, he was on the point of saluting him, when he (the man) stopped, at a distance of about ten feet, "raised a lifeless hand, pointed a finger toward the throat, while with the other hand he seized his hair, and with a quick motion swung his head from the body and disappeared." The poor colored man, as may be supposed, made no further attempts at reconnoitering.

Now, we all know how easy it is to work upon the feelings of women and ignorant colored men, and from the fact that the Savannah ghost has not appeared once before anybody else, it does not seem unfair to presume that the character is being played by some eccentric person, who has a fancy for occupying a house free of rent. The decapitating trick is rather an old one with wizards, and the noises might very reasonably be accounted for by the striking of a dozen or more tin pans, strung together with a piece of cord. The Spiritualists, of course, will have a very different way of "looking at the phenomena." They will probably assume that some man has committed suicide in the house, and that his spirit has to make the "manifestations" described in order to communicate the manner of his "taking off" to the friends yet in the "form." The task of proving which of these theories is the correct one ought not to be very difficult, and there certainly must be enough men of inquiring minds in Savannah to undertake it.

A Mine for Antiquaries.

Among the many services which Sir JOHN LUBBOCK has rendered to the science of archæology, there is none which will more endear him to the heart of the genuine antiquary than the bill which he has brought before Parliament for the preservation of ancient national monuments. This measure proposes to put in charge of a commission—to be composed of the present Inclosure Commissioners, the Master of the Rolls, the Presidents of the English, Scotch, and Irish Societies of Antiquaries, and the keeper of the British antiquities in the British Museum—all monumental remains, such as circles, cromlechs, camps, mounds, round towers, and the like, to be found within the three kingdoms. Over these the commissioners are to have almost absolute control. The persons on whose estates one of these monuments may exist is hereafter only to hold it in trust for the benefit of the State. He may not deface it or take other liberties with it, but he may sell it to the commissioners, and these, in such case, are empowered to buy also the adjoining land within a radius of fifty yards, and the right of way from the nearest road.

Such are the main features of a bill for which that famous antiquarian New-Zealander, when he arrives on English soil, may find reason to bless Sir JOHN LUBBOCK's memory. Undoubtedly there are people whom it will not please. It will not excite the unbounded admiration of landed proprietors, whose reverence for the most imposing and shapeless cairn or tumulus is generally far less than their respect for proprietary rights. Nor will it, on the other hand, altogether meet the views of the more zealous archæologists, who would desire to see every dolmen and cromlech inclosed in a glass case and watched over night and day by an armed guard of honor from their own number. But in the main, so far as can be judged from the brief abstract which has come to us, the purpose of the bill appears to be praiseworthy. We call attention to it here chiefly because of the suggestion it offers to the antiquary on this side of the ocean.

The vast extent of our own continent is covered with ancient monuments even more interesting and valuable than the Druidic remains. Of these, the Indian mounds scattered through the Mississippi Valley are familiar examples, and, still more remarkable, the traces of ancient civilization and an extinct race found in what are popularly, but perhaps erroneously, known as the Aztec ruins of New-Mexico. We are not aware that in any of the States or Territories certain provision is made for the preservation of these interesting records of the primitive history of the continent. Nor, indeed, is it probable that any concerted and efficient action could be taken for the purpose, except by the General Government. Whether the end in view could be most properly attained by such a commission as that Sir JOHN LUBBOCK proposes, or through the agency of the Interior Department, is matter for further consideration. In any event it is safe to say that any commission appointed for the purpose should be an honorary one. The scope of its powers might also be wisely extended to preserve the scenic beauties of the country from the vile ravages of the patent medicine peddlers who have made the Palisades an eyesore and the White Mountains as obscene as a quack doctor's almanac.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is not likely that any one believes Mr. CONKLING to be afraid of avowing his views to all who care to know them. When, therefore, a number of Democratic writers repeated the story that the Senator had suppressed his speech on the Caldwell case, and caused its omission from the *Congressional Record*, there was some pretty definite falsification. The last number of the *Record* was published on Saturday, and it contains Mr. CONKLING's speech in full.

That large class of our traveled and travel-intending countrymen, who have uttered anathemas over the debased and bewildering coinage of Germany, will doubtless rejoice to learn that the Chancellor has laid before the Federal Council the bill regulating the new Imperial coinage. The Council has to give its approval to the bill, which then goes before the Reichstag, and, if passed, the time is to be fixed by Bismarck at which the currency shall be established, and then the Emperor will give six months' notice to call in the present "circulating medium." Thalers, groschen, gulden, kreutzers, with an infinite variety of other coins, all are to cease, and the mark, equal to the English shilling will be the coin in which sums will be counted. Proceeding upward, there will be gold coins of 20 and 10 mark pieces, and of silver, 5, 1, and ½ marks. Of nickel coinage, 10 pfennigs and 5, and of copper, 2 pfennigs and 1. The pfennig is the hundredth part of a mark. As to the amount of metal in the new coins, it is proposed that the pound of alloyed silver shall be coined into 100 marks, being mixed with one in ten of copper, so that 90 marks shall weigh a pound. The limit of the issue is to be of silver, 10 marks, and of nickel and copper, 2½ marks, per head of the population. The census of 1871 gave to Germany a population of over 41,000,000.

The savage critics who had just got their pens sharpened for an attack on the negro jury in Washington will have to wait. It had been freely prophesied that in a case, just closed there, of a negro murderer on trial before a jury, one-half of which were negroes, a disagreement was certain. But on the first ballot there was a unanimous verdict of "guilty," and no recommendation to mercy, or other qualification. The result will be a source of gratification to all the citizens of Washington, where there has lately been much violence, and much of it caused by negroes.

Another effort is being made to get a convention of the Governors of the Southern and Western States, in furtherance of the scheme to connect the Tennessee River by canal with the ocean at Savannah, Ga. It will be remembered that an attempt was made last year to have such a convention, but it did not succeed, and now Gov. SMITH has issued invitations to the Governors to meet him at Atlanta, on the 20th of May next, to discuss the project. The Governor is very sanguine as to the feasibility of the canal, and quite [illegible] by the needs of Western commerce. As yet we have not heard of any response to his call, and, as it has been once before neglected, the project must take a more tangible shape than it has at present before it will attract much public attention. The idea has long been entertained at the West, but the apparent difficulties in the way of carrying it into practice have been so great that it has not yet made much stir, even as a topic for discussion.

It would, perhaps, be charitable to say that there is something in the atmosphere of Hoboken, New-Jersey, which has a tendency to force justices of the peace to commit criminal acts. The latest case affording an opportunity for an application of this theory, according to a report published in our news columns yesterday, concerns "Justice" NATHAN T. MADDEN, who is accused of having fraudulently obtained from a Miss SILVERBLATT $6 50, upon the representation that he was collector of the township, and that the amount named was due by her for taxes. A warrant was issued by another "Justice" for MADDEN's arrest, but before the arrival of the constable he contrived to get out of the way. It would be scarcely fair not to admit that "justices of the peace" in other parts of New-Jersey have been subject to an atmospheric trouble of the same nature as that which has been found so difficult to resist in Hoboken. The new district civil courts at Newark will save the "justices" there from further struggles with temptation, and it is to be regretted that the Legislature has not enacted a civil court law of a character general enough to operate with equal kindness toward the "justices" all over the State.

Yet another European statesman proposes to resign, provided he is not satisfied with the conduct of his associates. Señor CASTELAR thinks that his co-Ministers do not act with sufficient energy, and assures them that they must either adopt a more decisive policy, or be deprived of his valuable services. Of course, a decisive and energetic policy is an excellent thing, but it is a difficult sort of policy for unarmed men to carry out against armed revolutionists. The Spanish Government ought immediately to suppress the Carlist insurrections, to restore order in Barcelona, and to suppress the Commune, which has been proclaimed in the province of Salamanca. But how it is to accomplish these tasks, if the Carlists and Communists remain obstinate, and the Government troops decline to march against them, is not clear. It is not improbable that Señor CASTELAR will soon follow the example of AMADEUS, and give up the thankless task of trying to rule an unruly nation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FESTIVAL WEEK.

Mr. Thomas has made fresh announcements in relation to his preparations for the festival week of oratorios and concerts, to be commenced on April 22. Recitals of oratorios, it seems, will take place on April 22 and 23, at Steinway Hall, and on April 24 at the Brooklyn Academy. On the evening of April 25, a miscellaneous concert will be given, and on the afternoon of April 24, a matinée concert is to be gotten up. The sixth and last symphony soirée of Mr. Thomas' highly successful series will be held on the night of April 26, the Handel and Haydn Society taking part in the recital of Beethoven's ninth symphony. The celebrated Boston association will, as heretofore mentioned, interpret the choral music in the oratorios. The soloists for the oratorio representations are as follows: Soprano, Mrs. J. Houston West, Mrs. H. M. Smith; contralto, Miss Annie Louise Carey; tenor, Mr. Nelson Varley; basso, Mr. Myron W. Whitney; baritone, Mr. J. F. Rudolphson.

Dramatic.

PROMISE OF TO-NIGHT.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe will, this evening, appear at the Union-square Theatre as *Micawber* in a sketch intended to supplement the performance of "Cousin Jack." Among the numerous novelties in preparation at the Union-square is to be mentioned an original American drama, called "The Rose of Salem." Miss Agnes Ethel, after the run of "Frou Frou," will fill the leading rôle in the new play, which, we learn, borrows an historical dignity from the personages and the time of the action.... As Mr. Stuart Robson will not appear at Wood's Museum until to-morrow, Miss Minnie Foster will act there to-day and this evening, in "The Madcap."

INDIAN MASSACRES.

Confirmation of the Murder of Surveying Parties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The murder of the United States Surveying party on the Cimmaron River, near the northern line of the Indian Territory, by the Dog band of the Cheyenne Indians, has been discredited here until yesterday, because of the lack of official information. But the receipt of dispatches by the Interior Department yesterday fully confirms the earlier news. The persons murdered were the employes of Gen. Barrett and Capt. Darling. Gen. Barrett, who is in charge of the public surveys in that quarter, telegraphs from Wichita Kansas, asking that every effort be made to permit the troops to follow and punish the murderers. Copies of the letter and telegrams received at the Indian Department have been forwarded to Gen. Sherman for his action. Another party of eight is missing, and great anxiety is felt for their safety.

Elections To-Day—Connecticut, Ohio, and Michigan.

The annual election in Connecticut for State officers, members of Congress, members of the Legislature, &c., occurs to-day. Full lists of the leading candidates were published in the TIMES of Saturday.

Michigan holds, to-day, her biennial Spring election, choosing in the State at large a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. Special judicial elections are also to be held in the newly-organized nineteenth and twentieth circuits; and members of the Boards of Supervisors are to be chosen in the various townships, and Superintendent of Schools for two years in each of the larger counties. Both political parties have united in renominating for his seat on the Supreme Bench Judge Isaac P. Christiancy, of Monroe, who will thus be paid the unusual compliment of an unanimous re-election by the people of an entire State. Two rival tickets are in the field for the Regencies of the University as follows:

Republican.	*Democrat.*
Edward C. Walker.	Duane Doty.
Andrew Climie.	Andrew M. Fitch.

The people of Ohio will to-day elect city and township officers, and delegates to a constitutional convention to meet in May next, to revise the Constitution of their State. Estimates made at Columbus, based on the assumption that the districts will go the same as last year for members of the convention, and conceding Hamilton County to the Democrats and their allies, give the Republicans 52 delegates, the Democrats 44, the Liberals 5, and the Independent Republicans 2. The Cleveland *Leader* says that, although these figures give the opposition a majority of one in the convention, the so-called Independent Republicans, and probably some of the Liberals, will act with the Republicans on all important questions involving the principles as distinct from the policy of the Republican Party.

WASHINGTON.

The Gold Conspiracy—Movements of President Grant—Tom Wright Found Guilty of Murder.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The money pressure and bull movement in gold has attracted much attention here the past two days. The very unfavorable bank statement of yesterday was also the subject of much comment, but it is a conspicuous fact that thus far all the evidence goes to show that the manipulators of the movement are acting without reference to the position of the Treasury, nor is there as yet any pressure from any other source upon the Treasury to change its purposes from those laid down in the April programme, so that all the stories about a "bushel basketful" of dispatches are mere fiction. There is some curiosity expressed here as to whether this speculative movement has stomach enough for the legitimate outflow of gold which will take place through the regular sales and payment of May interest, which will take place this month.

PERSONAL.

The President and family arrived at Lebanon, Penn., from New-York, yesterday, where they have spent the Sabbath. He telegraphed from that point to-day that he would be in Washington to-morrow evening. Secretaries Fish and Delano will be back to-morrow. Senator Stewart and family leave here to-morrow evening for Nevada and the Pacific coast. Hon. Wm. McMichael, lately United States Assistant Attorney-General, left on Saturday to assume his duties as United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Hon. John Goforth, of Maryland, who succeeds him in the Department of Justice, will assume his duties to-morrow. The new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. E. P. Smith, assumed his duties yesterday.

CONVICTION OF THE DESPERADO WRIGHT.

The trial of Wright for the murder of the Polish peddler Rogerski, terminated last evening about 2½ o'clock, as everybody supposed it must, with a verdict of "guilty" as indicted. There was practically no defense. It was attempted to show that Wright was at a certain place, away from home, at the time when it was claimed the deed was done, and his whereabouts in the early part of the evening when it was claimed he must have carried the body where it was found. The testimony on these points was contradictory, uncertain, and not corroborated, and the prosecution put in no rebutting testimony. Judge McArthur charged the jury fairly and fully. The jury was out just long enough to ballot once, when it was found that every vote was for the verdict of "guilty." Six of the jury were negroes. Tom Wright, at the jail, afterward expressed supreme disgust at the action of his fellow Africans. "What else," said he, "could you expect from a crowd of niggers. I know them coons, every one of them; I'll get even with them yet; I just wish I could get out of this jail one night, I'd make the fur fly. If ever I was tried again, no more nigger jury for me." There is great satisfaction among citizens that a most brutal and mysterious murder is to be speedily avenged, for there can be no escape from the gibbet for this murderer.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE GENEVA REPORT.

The second part of the papers with reference to the foreign relations of the United States, transmitted to Congress with the President's annual message, is a volume of 570 pages, filled entirely with the proceedings connected with the Geneva Arbitration, the arguments of counsel, the award, the report of the United States agent, &c. The report of the counsel, Messrs. Cushing, Evarts, and Waite, occupies only twenty-five printed lines, in which they express the hope that the President will see in the final award of the tribunal proof that they were not wanting to the important trusts which he had confided to them.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

It appears from a circular of the Department of Agriculture that the earliest period fixed for the production of the implements and machinery on the Exhibition grounds, at Vienna, is the 10th of June, and that the first trials will take place on the 15th of June, so there is yet ample time for the transmission from the United States of the machines intended for competition. Official information has been received from Vienna to the effect that arrangements have been made by which, during the International Exhibition, the city will be abundantly supplied with provisions daily, both by river and rail. This will have the effect of keeping the price of board at moderate figures, and giving no excuse for extortion. Hotels and restaurants have increased their accommodations, while many new public houses have been constructed. The citizens, too, will set apart rooms in their own houses for lodgers, and some of the town buildings will be surrendered to the use of teachers, artisans, and other distinctive classes. In fact, both the Government and the people are engaged in the consummation of such measures as will afford all visitors comfortable quarters. There will be more than 10,000 lodging-places, at prices of two, four, six, and eight florins a day; while thousands of persons will be accommodated in the suburbs, tramways and other means of transportation to the Exposition being abundant.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The British and American Mixed Commission have adversely decided what are known as the Calcutta cases, growing out of the detention of United States vessels, under the proclamation of the Queen during the late rebellion, preventing them from sailing from British East India ports with cargoes of saltpetre. The commission will adjourn about the 1st of May till the 2d of June, when they will meet at Newport, R. I., Mr. Coe, the secretary, having recently returned from that city, where he engaged rooms for the transaction of their business. Of the 497 cases, 271 have been adjudicated. Of all the cases, only nineteen were American. The entire business will be disposed of within the treaty limit, being the first instance of the kind with such mixed commissions.

AGRICULTURE.

Facts and Suggestions from the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The report of J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, for the month of March is replete with facts illustrating the present condition of American agriculture in some of its most important aspects. One of these is the systematic crop rotation, the extent to which it is practiced being proof of its advantages and of the wastefulness of unsystematic culture. Another point in the investigation concerns the results of soil-improvement by commercial fertilizers, farm-yard manures, the use of gypsum and lime and other cheap mineral applications, clovering, and other green manuring. The tenor of the returns on this subject favor, by a marked preponderance of testimony, the fertilizers of the farm in connection with a system of restorative cropping and stock feeding, rather than the general use of expensive commercial stimulants. The productive resources of the country are strikingly suggested by showing how small a portion of the crops is grown by the aid of any means of fertilization whatever. The report also illustrates the comparative profit of feeding and selling products consumable by farm animals, by examples in all sections of the country with all kinds of stock, and shows the popular preference for the different branches of husbandry based upon the profit derived from each. The larger portion of the report deals with the causes of discouragement felt by the farmers of the country at the present time, with suggestions of remedies. Among these the most prominent are the high and discriminating rates of railroad freights and the high prices for farm labor, in comparison with the net receipts for products. The labor question in the South, especially with reference to its scarcity and instability, is fully presented, with hints of partial, if not complete, remedies. A long list of local causes of discouragement, suggests the wonderful variety of conditions under which agricultural enterprise is conducted. The returns, as a whole, show a great awakening of the rural mind, a strong progressive tendency in practical directions, a consciousness of power and a determination to exercise it for the public good, and to secure equitable returns to rural labor and capital.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Conviction and Sentence of a Negro for a Capital Crime—Court-House Burned—Burglary.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 6.—On the evening of the 20th March, Miss Ann Kearsey, white, aged seventy-four, and broken in health, who resides with a sister, seventy-six years old, on the road that leads from Milton to Yanceyville, in Caswell County, was outraged by a negro named George Lea. The Superior Court for Caswell County was in session last week. Lea, having been arrested and committed to jail, was arraigned and tried for his life on Wednesday last—his Honor, Judge Tourgee, presiding. Solicitor Bulla and Hon. John W. Kerr appearing for the State, and Hon. S. P. Hill and Col. B. Withers appearing for Lea. The testimony, as brought out on the trial, is that on the evening of March 20, about an hour before sunset, Miss Ann Kearsey was returning from a small grove, not far from the spring, carrying a bundle of wood. Hearing a noise, she looked up, and a negro man confronted her in the spring path. When he reached Miss Kearsey, he threw his left arm around her, drew a razor from his pocket, and warned his victim if she made any resistance, or attempted to call assistance, he would cut her throat. The old lady was terrified into speechlessness, and too weak from sickness to offer resistance to the outrage. The evidence introduced by the defense was unreliable, and strengthened the case for the State in several particulars. Solicitor Bulla presented the evidence to the jury, and denounced the act as "inhuman, brutal, the work of a fiend with a devil in his bosom, and deserved the direst penalty known to the law." Messrs. Hill and Withers made great efforts to acquit their client, and surprised the spectators by the able effort in a forlorn case. Hon. John Kerr closed for the State. The charge of Judge Tourgee was confined to what constituted the crime alleged, and quoted recent decisions of the Supreme Court of this State upon that crime. The jury retired, and, after deliberating three minutes and a half, returned to the court-room with a verdict of "guilty." Death-like stillness prevailed. Lea appeared unmoved when the verdict was pronounced. Not a muscle of his face changed, and, although he was told that he need not hope for pardon or commutation—that he would certainly die on the scaffold—he walked out of the Court-house as if he had been at a corn "shucking." He was sentenced to be hanged on the 6th of May next.

The Court-house in Watauga County was destroyed by fire on the 29th inst. None of the records were saved.

Mr. R. C. Badger, son of late Geo. E. Badger, of this State, having been appointed Attorney of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, has taken the oath of office, entered upon his duties, and resigned his seat as a member of the Legislature from this county. An election to fill the vacancy will be ordered for the first Thursday of August next. The county is Republican by 600 majority.

Burglars entered the dwelling of Elisha Bergerson, who lives in Green County, last week, and carried off valuable papers and $3,000 in gold coin. The weather is oppressively warm for the season of the year. Thermometer stood at 91° in the shade to-day.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 7—1 A. M.—The low barometer that was on Saturday night over the lower Missouri Valley, and the local depression over the lower lakes and Middle Atlantic States, remain without material change, the entire region from the Middle States to the Upper Missouri having continued to experience numerous small local storms with occasional brisk winds; easterly winds, with light rain, have prevailed in New-England, with low temperature; light north-easterly winds and calms are now reported from the lower lakes; the barometer has risen decidedly, and is now quite high in Oregon and California, with clear weather and north-west winds; it has risen to less extent with very cold weather at the Rocky Mountain stations, so far heard as from; it is rising, with cold northerly winds, over Lake Superior, the North-west, and in Nebraska.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer continue on Monday, moving slowly eastward over the lower lakes and Middle States, with falling temperature; for the South Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and south-westerly winds; for the Middle and Eastern States, easterly winds, veering to south-west in Virginia, with generally cloudy weather and light rain; for the lower lakes, cloudy weather with light rain; for the upper lakes and Missouri Valley, rising barometer, falling temperature, cloudy and clearing weather, with northerly winds. Midnight reports are missing from the South-west, the upper lakes and North-west, and most of the Rocky Mountain stations.

In this City.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 39°; 6 A. M., 41°; 9 A. M., 43½°; 12 M., 46°; 3 P. M., 46°; 6 P. M., 44°.

Storm in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., April 5.—A heavy snow-storm set in this afternoon. About six inches fell up to 8 o'clock this evening, and the prospect is that the storm will continue all night. It is snowing also at Central City and Georgetown. Just such a storm has been long desired, and will be of great advantage to mining and agricultural interests.

The snow-storm continued all night and part of to-day. There were about fifteen inches of snow on the ground at 10 o'clock A. M. It cleared up about noon, and is thawing slowly this evening.

"Garraway's"—Destruction of a London Landmark.

From to-day, says the London *Times* of March 20, "Garraway's," the noted coffee-house, situated in Change-alley, Cornhill, which has a history and a name connected with the City of London extending over two centuries, is doomed to destruction. The structure is the property of Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., bankers, Lombard-street, who are about to remove it and to erect an additional wing to their banking-house on its site. The original coffee-house was destroyed in the Fire of London. Having been rebuilt, it was a second time destroyed by fire in 1848, and again reconstructed. Below it is an ancient crypt of great archæological interest, and with many ramifications, which have been long used as wine-vaults by the present occupants, Messrs. Funge & Reynolds. "Garraway's" was a place of much popularity and resort in the time of the famous South Sea Bubble, and has often since been the scene of great mercantile transactions. Thomas Garway, (not Garraway,) described in old chronicles as a "tobacconist and coffee man," is said to have been the original proprietor, and hence its distinctive name, corrupted afterward into "Garraway's." He was the first who retailed tea, which he recommended in a quaint advertisement, characteristic both of the times in which he flourished, and of himself, as a cure for all disorders. Until then tea, he said, had been sold in the leaf for £6, and sometimes £10, the pound weight, and, in consequence of its scarcity, had, until 1651, only been used as a "regalia" in the entertainments of princes and grandees. Ogilby, the compiler of the *Britannia*, is said to have had his standing lottery of books at "Mr. Garway's Coffee-house" from April 7, 1673, till wholly drawn off; and, according to Mr. Timbs, quoting from the *Journey Through England*, 1722, Garraway's, Robin's, and Joe's were described as the three celebrated coffee-houses. The first-named was frequented by people of quality, who had business in the city, and the most considerable and wealthy citizens; the second by foreign "banquiers," and even foreign Ministers; and the third by the buyers and sellers of stock. In 1673 wines were sold at Garraway's "by the candle"—that is, by auction, while an inch of candle burned. The sale by candle, however, was not by candle-light, but during the day. At the moment a sale began, a piece of candle, usually an inch long, was lighted, and the last bidder, at the time the light went out, was declared the purchaser. A passing reference was made to "Garraway" by Swift in his ballad on the South Sea Scheme, written in 1721, as a place of resort for reckless adventurers. Dr. Radcliffe, the great physician, a rash speculator in the scheme, is said to have been usually planted at a table at Garraway's about exchange time, watching the turn of the market. One of Radcliffe's ventures was 5,000 guineas upon one project, and when told at Garraway's that it was all lost, he coolly replied, "Why, 'tis but going up 5,000 pair of stairs more." For many years, in modern times, Garraway's has had a celebrity as a luncheon and wine room. There, too, a great auction business has long been carried on for the sale of landed and house property, and periodically of drugs, mahogany, and timber, the sale-room being an old-fashioned apartment on the first floor, with a little rostrum for the auctioneer and a few long "settles" for the buyers.

THE MORMONS.

Semi-Annual Conference at Salt Lake City—Speeches of the Apostles.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 6.—The Mormon semi-annual Conference was held to-day in the Tabernacle. There were present about 6,000 persons from all parts of the Territory, including 400 or 500 Gentiles as spectators. At the morning services Apostles Taylor and Cannon spoke. The latter thought the prospects of the Mormon Church never were more bright and encouraging. All the powers of the world could not put down the Church and thwart divine design. God's people would reign here. In the afternoon Brigham Young, looking in the best of health, and lively as a boy, denounced the fashions of the ladies, caricaturing the "Grecian bend" across the platform, much to the amusement of the audience. He expected his people to cling to old ways. The discourse was disjointed and discursive, but enforcing the assertion that the Mormons were God's people, and ought to pay tithing. The attendance was not so large as usual. A number of missionaries are to be sent off to foreign parts.

Brigham Young has resigned the Presidency of the Deseret Bank and Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and Hooper and Eldridge, respectively, were chosen instead. Various reasons are assigned for the act, which causes a great deal of speculation. It is generally believed he is preparing to retire from business affairs and trustee in trust for the Church.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Talk With the Modocs to be Cut Off—Stampeding Horses on the Platte River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6.—A dispatch from Yreka, to-night, says that on Thursday Captain Jack sent Bogus Charley to Mr. Rossborough to tell him that he would meet him, Mr. Fairchild, and the other commissioners on Friday, at the lava bed, and that Gens. Canby and Gillem must not come. He did not want the commissioners to talk at all—he would do all the talking. Friday, at noon, the commissioners were in council with Capt. Jack, at the appointed place. If the terms of peace are not agreed to, there will probably be a fight on Tuesday. The weather at the lava beds is intensely cold.

OMAHA, Neb., April 6.—Friday morning last a party of ten or fifteen Indians stampeded Government stock while grazing on an upland on Platte River, near Fort McPherson, Nebraska. Pursuit was given, and the stock recovered. Two detachments of soldiers were in pursuit of the Indians at last reports. One company has been sent to Sioux Camp, on Republican River, to learn if the Indians are from that camp.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Overland travel is increasing.

Small-pox is about extinct in Utah. The weather is more Springlike.

The United States steamer Richmond has arrived at Kingston, Jam.

Stages between Burlington, Vt., and Keesville and Plattsburg, N. Y., have stopped running.

The ice on Lake Champlain at Burlington, Vt., gives signs of weakness, and there is every appearance of a speedy break-up.

Grabb & Co.'s tube-works in Pittsburg, Penn., were burned at 10 o'clock on Saturday night; loss $50,000; insurance $30,000.

The Albany, N. Y., Printers' Union, on Saturday night, elected John McKenzie and Dennis Flinn delegates to the National Union.

Archbishop Bayley returned to Baltimore on Saturday from Florida, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He is entirely restored.

Postmaster-General Creswell, Senators Cameron and Howe, and Gov. Straw, of New-Hampshire, are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans.

A man, supposed to be James W. Bishop, was killed while walking on the track of the Shore Line Railroad near Stony Creek Station, Conn., on Saturday afternoon.

The war steamer Benicia has arrived from Honolulu, with Gens. Schofield and Alexander on board. There was a strong native opposition to the King's proposed visit to the United States.

Manuel E. Escudera, clerk to the Mexican Consul in San Francisco, was shot and killed on Saturday night, by Buenaventure Cirengs, who gave himself into custody, and claims he acted in self-defense.

The Salt Lake Law Trouble.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 6.—Judge McKean informed the Bar yesterday that no case in equity would be heard by the court, inasmuch as jury trial on the law side of the court could not be had, except parties agree, until Congress aids and corrects judicial affairs. The decision works great hardship, but is apparently unavoidable.

Providence Print Cloths Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—The printing cloths market yesterday was weak, prices tending downward; sales of the week, 36,000 pieces, at 6⅞c.@7c. for extra sixty-four squares; 6¾c. for rejected; 6½c. for seconds.

A Visit to a Slave Market.

In a letter from Zanzibar, dated the 15th ult., the London *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent, after referring to a report that the Sultan has not accepted the proposals made to him by the British Government to prohibit the transport of slaves from the coast to the islands, describes a visit he had paid to the slave market at Zanzibar, as follows:

> It is in a corner of the poorest quarter of the town, principally inhabited by negroes. At the time of my visit—5½ P. M.—said to be the busiest in the market, there were about seventy five slaves for sale. The slaves exposed were all Africans, both the new importations and those whom their masters, for their faults or owing to pecuniary pressure, had sent to the market. The two classes could be easily distinguished. The latter were in good condition, and fairly clad, two or three had even silver ornaments, which, however, I was informed, were to be removed the moment their wearers were sold. They were all females, and, with three or four exceptions, young. A few of these were made to stand in a row for the inspection of intending buyers; others sat in the verandas of the huts, talking to each other in a subdued voice—a point insisted upon by their masters and brokers, very much against their own inclination—while those in the row stood mute, like soldiers after the word "attention." The new slaves squatted in single file, describing something like a semicircle, a few being deposited in the middle. Unlike the other class, these were of both sexes, young and old, some mere children, and all of them nearly skeletons, with emaciated figures, and attenuated faces, hardly less repulsive than skulls dug up from the grave. Their appearance excited pity and loathing. Conspicuous among this squatting group were two negroes who were manacled and fastened together by a thick chain. I was told that they were so treated in consequence of their attempts to run away. They were young men, strongly built, but the savage was plainly written in their faces, and if I had been told that they were cannibals, it would have been hard to disbelieve it. I pretended to be looking out for a cook and a boy. Three girls were pointed out to me from among those sent to the market by their masters; and thus I entered upon the business as a bona fide purchaser. While I was questioning the man in charge of them as to the knowledge of each in cooking, I observed the way in which other intending purchasers examined the rest of the batch. They looked into their mouths, felt their hands and shoulders and limbs, as you would a horse. The girls—for all these were young negresses—wore a resigned look, and seemed to submit to the degradation as a criminal does to a degrading punishment. They appeared to have been born in Zanzibar, and having lived in Arab families, had certainly not lost, judging from their demeanor, the natural modesty of their sex. Two of them were regularly put up by auction, and every bidder had a right to examine them. While all this was going on, the poor girls had their heads cast down or turned aside from the crowd before them. Not having found a cook who knew the dishes I mentioned, I turned to the newly-imported batch of negroes. There were few purchasers for these, and the whole lot presented such a repulsive appearance, that it was impossible for me to remain long among them. Males and females—adults and children—all seemed to be perfectly indifferent as to their lot—so entirely unconcerned at what was going on around them—their physiognomies, as a rule, so unlike those of the Arian and Semitic races that, had it not been for the slaves who were sent up from the town for sale, and who, compared with these savages, were civilized beings, I should remember the slave market of Zanzibar only by my association of the cattle markets of England.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Treason at Berga in Surrendering to the Carlists—Sixty-Seven Persons Bayoneted by the Carlists.

MADRID, April 6.—The official report of the surrender of Berga charges the commandant of the town with treason, and attributes the disaster to that cause alone. It also confirms the statement that the Carlists bayoneted 67 prisoners.

It is rumored that revolutionary agents have gone into Portugal, and that they are well supplied with money.

Fresh cases of insubordination among Capt.-Gen. Contrera's troops at Barcelona are reported. The arrival of the new Captain-General, Velarde, is anxiously awaited there, but the railway between Madrid and Barcelona has been interrupted, it is said, by Carlists, and he is delayed.

Republican guides have brought to Barcelona a prisoner on whom were found important correspondence addressed to Alfonso and Cabecilla.

The churches in the town of Reus have been closed, and are guarded by armed peasants.

The Carlist band under Trestany have burned the railway station at San Guin.

The Federal Republican Committee of Barcelona have sent a circular to the Catalonian towns, ordering the inhabitants to place them in a state of defense, and force the Carlists to encamp in the fields, where the volunteers and regulars can exterminate them. Each local committee is directed to send to head-quarters, at Barcelona, for what arms they may require.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says the reports published in the French and English papers of popular disturbances and military insubordination in Spain, are greatly exaggerated.

The Khivan Expedition—Movements of the Russian Forces.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—A dispatch from Baku, on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, dated April 2, announces that the Tchgeschlar column would take the field against Khiva on the 5th inst.

The expedition against Khiva is in three detachments. The first, starting from Orenburg, concentrates at Unbaposa, and proceeds over the table-land of Uotjust, which begins 600 versts south of Orenburg, at the River Tzcbaijau. There it will take six days' drinking water, because a supply will be unprocurable until the Springs of Aktzchah-Kuluk are reached.

The second, or Atrek Valley detachment, will march through Astrabad, and must overcome the Turcomans before reaching Khiva.

The third detachment, starting from Turkestan will probably avoid the desert in the neighborhood of the Sea of Aral, and march along the Syr-Daria River to Petrovsk. Thence it will take the banks of the Djani-Daria River to the frontier of Khiva.

The Khivan force is insignificant, and its armament poor, the rifles being particularly defective.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Trouble Between Colombia and Venezuela—Affairs in Panama.

PANAMA, March 28.—A certain amount of alarm has just been diffused through Colombia, on account of recent news from Venezuela. The limits between the two countries, as is the case with most of the Spanish American republics, have never been fairly settled, but remain pretty much as the different political divisions were at the time of the independence. As this has at various times given rise to disputes between the populations and authorities of the frontiers, a Minister was sent specially by Colombia to Venezuela to endeavor to come to some definite arrangement. Negotiations have thus been going on between the Colombian Minister, Galindo, and the Venezuela Government for some time back. For some fancied offense President Guzman has ordered further negotiations to be broken off, stating, as a reason, that Colombia had refused to take into consideration the documents, titles, &c., submitted by Venezuela, while, on the other hand, the proofs of her claims offered by Colombia are not acceptable to Venezuela, and so the case stands. Although the language of Venezuela is firm and almost threatening, President Guzman has invited the President of Colombia to meet him at Barranguilla, and there talk the matter over. The Colombian Senate has appointed a committee of five to investigate the whole limit question; and so hopes are entertained that a friendly settlement will be come to.

Congress has approved of the appointment of ex-President Eustorgio Salgad for Secretary of War at Bogota.

The *Tradicionista*, a Bogota paper, says, in reference to the imbroglio with Venezuela, that now Colombia is likely to have on her hands at once three serious affairs—the national debt, the intervention in the affairs of Cuba, and this question with Venezuela as to limits.

There are five candidates in the field for the next President of the Colombian Union, viz., Carlos Martin, Rafael Nuñez, Justo Arosemena, Rojas Garrido, and Santiago Perez.

A bank has been established at Burranguilleo, with Mr. Mier as President of the board, and Mr. Strauz as manager. The subscribed capital of the bank is $312,500 in 125 shares of $2,500 each.

Political affairs on the Isthmus are quiet. Panama has again become healthier, and the epidemic form of fever which has proved so fatal to young children has all but ceased.

The people in Panama have been a good deal shocked at certain news from Darien. There are at present some hundreds of caucho-gatherers in the forests and near the Indian villages. The most of these men are from Carthagena and its neighborhood, and have in general a bad name for being vicious and disorderly. By a boat just arrived from Darien, a report was brought that a party of about eighty-four of these men had gone into the forests in search of caucho along the Chucunaque. On returning, after being away five days, they were attacked by about twenty-five Indians on the 12th inst. The Indians were beaten, and they retreated. Shortly after this, a man called Florencio Angulo and some others, descending the River Bayano, met with seven Indians, and killed them all, leaving their bodies lying along the edge of the river. Proceeding down the river, they killed two more Indians, who were Christianized and acted as servants to a Mr. Hermandoz. Another man, a leader in such infamous assassinations, dragged two Indians out of a house in which they were domestics, and cut their heads off.

Some of the merchants here who trade with Darien have asked the President to send down troops to restore order, but as no official information has come to the Government the President refuses to do so.

The United States steamer Narragansett is now overdue. The United States steamers Pensacola and Omaha, from the south coast, are to arrive in the latter part of April. The American bark Albert, from Boston, arrived at Aspinwall, with ice to the Boston Ice Company here, on the 19th inst. She reports having had heavy weather and intense cold at the beginning of the voyage. Two mates and four seamen were badly frozen. One mate and one sailor died from the effects, and were buried at sea. The others are disabled in various ways, having lost some of their fingers and toes.

The 22d March was kept here in commemoration of the declaration of the German Empire. The flags of all the consuls, save the French, were displayed.

The United States steamer Tuscarora left here on the 23d inst. for the Chiricheri in Darien, where the surveying expedition still are. Capt. Selfridge expects to finish his surveys in about a month. Capt. Selfridge and several other officers of the expedition were suffering from slight attacks of fever.

Col. L. Macbreit, United States Minister to Bolivia, arrived here per the steam-ship Truxillo en route home, and leaves for New-York by to-day's steamer.

PERU.

The President has finally arranged with Messrs. Dreyfus & Co. for the issue of the balance of the loan of 1872, for £36,800,000 sterling, now fully authorized by the action of Congress respecting it. Until the present it is not judged advisable to place the whole sum on the market; in fact, the Treasury did not require it. Toward the payment of this debt the guano belonging to the Government is fully pledged. The sales for this year are expected to amount to £7,000,000 sterling. Besides this source of income the customs receipts from January to December, 1872, amounted to 7,315,000 soles. Mr. William Scheel, a leading partner of the firm of Dreyfus & Co., has gone to Europe to superintend the new negotiations.

Payta, Salaverry, Pisco, and Piscagua are to be ports of entry.

COSTA RICA.

A good deal of unpleasant feeling, and no little indignation, has been excited in Costa Rica by the visit of Mr. Corbett, the British Minister to Central America, who, while pretending to come in his public capacity, also gave out that he was prepared to act as private agent of the bankers Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, of London, and intended to appoint an agent to receive from the custom-houses the revenues hypothecated to them by the Government, and transmit the same to London. This was giving a blow at the credit of the country for which there was no call. The Government was firm and would not listen to any such proposal from Mr. Corbett. He then entered a protest as English Minister, and used very coarse language toward the Government. The matter is to be brought before the English Government in the form of a complaint by Costa Rica.

With respect to the railroad, the work from the Pacific end extends already over forty-three miles, and from the Port Simon side about forty miles, leaving a stretch of thirty-four miles where only the clearing has been done. There are about 3,000 men now employed on the road.

GUATEMALA.

This republic has not yet settled down into quietness. The reactionary, or Church party, is still active, and takes every chance of committing hostile acts toward the Government. On the 11th inst. President Granados set out to make a sort of military tour through the discontented departments, leaving the powers of government in the hands of Gen. Rufino Barrios. On the same day, the rebels, to the number of 300, attacked Equintla, took possession of the barracks, prison, and church, and drove the garrison away. In the fight the commandant was wounded together with other officers and seven soldiers. One officer and eight soldiers were killed, the rebels losing five killed and sixteen wounded. On the 12th, Gen. Barrios issued a proclamation in which he informed all that he was about to use extreme measures and apply strong remedies to a violent disease. The decreeing of a forced loan was the first step, and spread dismay among the enemies of the Government, the Republic, at the same time, being declared to be in a state of siege. On the 15th he sent for half a dozen gentlemen whom he knew to be not well disposed toward the Government, and gave them a very friendly advice, and begged them to give him their aid in establishing peace in the country. One of them named Batres laughed with scorn at the advice and the request. Gen. Barrios lost his temper, went suddenly up to Batres, tore open his coat, and took from him the loaded revolver he had, called him a coward and a would-be assassin and ordered him to receive 100 blows with a stick. All the others he ordered to be locked up among the common criminals in the jail.

SALVADOR.

This Republic at last advices was quiet. No further details have been received about the earthquake, said to have destroyed San Salvador. Rumor is that it was not so bad as it was at first reported to be.

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

The Bodies of Mrs. and Miss Davidson.

HALIFAX, April 6.—The bodies of Mrs. Lauriston Davidson and Miss Lilian Davidson have been recovered. On the body of Mrs. Davidson was found and put into the hands of Edmond Ryan, at Lower Prospect, the following: £88 10s., in gold, $181 in currency, and a letter of credit for £150 from the London and County Banking Company, signed by N. Howard, Manager, and drawn on Falkner, Ball & Co., of San Francisco; its number is 7,191. There was also a letter to her daughter, Miss Lilian, saying in case of any accident she must go direct to San Francisco, and find a Mr. McDonald, at Milton's, near San Francisco, and he would send her to her uncle's, in Calaveras County, California. The bodies of both Mrs. and Miss Davidson are already sealed in metallic coffins, and await the advice of friends as to what disposal shall be made of them.

Mr. Sheridan has the divers devoted to-day to recovering bodies. One man has been detailed specially to search the cabin, and hopes of recovering more of the cabin passengers are entertained.

Prof. Albert I. Sumner, a Victim of the Atlantic Disaster.

The terrible disaster of the wreck of the Atlantic has brought mourning to many a house, and although the greater number of the lost passengers were from the old world, many an empty chair, and many a vacant place in the family-circle will be found in the homes of America. Among the ill-fated passengers of the Atlantic was a gentleman, Prof. Albert I. Sumner, for many years a resident of Owego, in this State, but who had been sojourning for the past few years in Germany, completing his musical studies, and who met his untimely fate on his return to his native land.

Prof. Sumner was son of the late Hon. Increase Sumner of Great Barrington, Mass., and brother of Hon. Charles Sumner. He was a professor of music, and during his residence in Owego from 1863 to 1869 was successively organist of the Presbyterian Church, and afterward of St. Pauls. He was an enthusiast in his profession, and in pursuit of his favorite science went to Europe to perfect his studies. He selected Dresden as his residence, and in that home of musical talent, his superior attainments were soon recognized and appreciated, and from among a host of competitors he was appointed organist to one of the first churches of Dresden. Having completed his studies and visited various parts of Europe he in an evil hour took his passage on the doomed Atlantic. The very day that the telegraphic announcement of the dire calamity reached us, his relatives here received a letter from him, from which we are kindly permitted to make some extracts. It was dated—

> NO. 11 QUEEN'S-SQUARE, }
> LONDON, England, March 18, 1873. }
>
> I left Dresden last Thursday. I need not tell you I was sorry to do so. You know already how I have enjoyed my stay. My German friends were very sad at my departure. A crowd of them accompanied me to the station. I remained twelve hours in Hanover, four in Cologne, and two in Brussels. The voyage from Dresden was very rough, but I arrived all safe and well Saturday night. Sunday morning at Westminster. English and Americans may well be proud of Westminster Abbey; for no finer cathedral exists anywhere, and to us it is beyond compare in interest. Yesterday at St. Paul's. To-day at Kensington, to-morrow at Liverpool, and I sail Thursday, the 20th, in the Atlantic. Well, good-by to my halcyon days in Europe. I hope you will find they have not been misspent.
>
> With much love, good-bye. I dread the long voyage across the Atlantic, but look forward to seeing you all in health and safety.

Prof. Sumner had attained considerable eminence in his profession. He was yet in the prime of manhood, and a brilliant career was before him. His productions in this country were considered marvels of melody and beauty. Among the many psalm tunes composed by him several have become familiar to us all, among which may be mentioned "Abwaga," "Maestoso," "Isbell," (called after the name of his particular friend, Wells Isbell, Esq.,) "Jubilate Deo," "Come, ye Disconsolate," &c., &c. Of his most notable piano pieces, his many pupils will tearfully reproduce the tender melody of his "Sympathetic March," the melancholy strains of "Separation," now so sadly appropriate, will sing with renewed tenderness that sweetly original ballad and song, "I am longing and sighing for thee," and solemnly celebrate his departure into that better world by his own "Grand March to the Sunset Land." In his personal character Prof. Sumner was a warm friend, an affectionate son and brother, a genial gentleman and an earnest, sincere Christian.

Ultramontanism and its Fate.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The fact that the Papists are coming by rapid steps to occupy the possession of a political party which other parties who have the power must try not only to withstand, but to weaken, as far as possible, by such legislation as affects them, has several sides to it. If, on the one hand, the Ultramontane way of thinking shows greater vitality than many persons would have been inclined to ascribe to it at no very distant period, it must be remembered, on the other hand, that it will be defeated with greater ease and completeness in proportion to the degree in which its position comes to be understood and defined, especially in this country. The one advantage which Ultramontanes possess is the distinctness and unity of their policy. In all cases of doubt and indecision this advantage gives great force to those who possess it, and in particular it gives them great apparent force. The preponderance of the Southern over the Northern States for many years before 1861 was a good illustration of this. Their one object was to maintain slavery and to extend its area, and to this end they worked the whole power of the Union, of which they obtained the command by the threat of secession. The result at last was that after a whole generation of humiliation the North, which was in reality ten times stronger than the South, also came to know its own mind, and having arrived at that knowledge, put an end forever to slavery and the policy which grew out of it. Ultramontanism is rapidly drawing a similar fate on itself. No political party ever crowed so loud, or made such extravagant claims, or announced with such passionate eagerness its opposition to all the established opinions of society, or forced upon them with such arrogance and self-sufficiency the alternative between absolute submission to itself and absolute revolt against the order of ideas of which it claims to be the representative. The policy has produced, and is producing, its effects. An inarticulate growl is to be heard in many quarters, which one day may swell into a roar to this effect: "Well, if you must have it you shall have it. If we must either submit to you or cast off a great deal which we have hitherto treated with civility, our choice will not be difficult. Whatever may be true, you and your creed are unquestionably false; and by the heavens above and the earth beneath—nay, by the breeches pocket and all that therein is—we will not only not be bullied by you, but we will consider very seriously how far we are justified in allowing you to bully your dupes." Once in its history the English nation had occasion to express in an emphatic way its opinion of the Pope and all his works. If it is baited beyond a certain point, it will be apt to express the same opinion still more emphatically and with a wider sweep; and if it does, it is to be hoped it will make much cleaner work than it did before.

The French Army—A New Plan for Its Reorganization.

Paris (March 19) Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

A work of great interest has just been produced at Versailles—the new bill on the organization of the French Army, proposed by M. Thiers and Gen. de Cissey. It will be sufficient to state that this *projet de loi* is the result of two years' continuous elaboration, on the part of the President of the Republic and the Minister of War, to entitle it to serious consideration. The subject which this bill is intended to develop is the organization of the forces which have been, and will be, raised in accordance with the law voted last year. This law provides for the recruitment in peace and war of an army which varies, according to circumstances, from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men. To insure that such a force should not be ruinous in time of peace, or insufficient in time of war, and to secure its mobilization at the shortest possible notice, is the problem which the politics of modern times have made it necessary to solve. The bill begins by making a distinction between the active army and the territorial army; the first is set apart for great operations, offensive and defensive, and will be composed of the most vigorous and intelligent men in the country; the second, acting as the reserve, and specially devoted to the defense of fortified places, will be composed of men older and less independent, though thoroughly qualified to sacrifice themselves to the safety of the country in the hour of danger. The first of these two forces will number about 1,000,000 men, the second about 400,000 or 500,000 men, divided into a first and second reserve. After a number of general considerations on the exaggerated ideas which have prevailed since the late war with regard to the number and quality of men and arms required, the Government enters into minute details respecting the strength and employment of the new army. The simple corps d'armée will be composed of three divisions, with a proportionate quantity of artillery, engineers, and cavalry. The army, as a whole, will comprise three, four, five, or six corps d'armée, according to need; each of these will be from 30,000 to 50,000 strong, and constitute an army of 180,000 to 300,000 men. Out of the 1,000,000 of men, or twelve corps d'armée, from 600,000 to 700,000 could be sent under fire, and 300,000 kept in readiness to take the field. The division, or tactical unit, will be composed of four regiments of infantry and one battalion of chasseurs à pied, with a proportion of artillery of three and a half to four pieces of ordnance. The corps d'armée, comprising three divisions, a centre and two wings, will have its proportion of cavalry, partly to act as an escort and, partly to fight, and a reserve of artillery of heavier calibre than that of the divisional artillery. Three regiments of cavalry will be allowed to each corps d'armée—two of light cavalry and one of dragoons. In the 144 regiments of infantry will be found four regiments of Zouaves and four of Algerian sharp-shooters (Turcos.) "Our misfortunes," says the Government bill, "have taught us what importance must now be attached to artillery. We have been cruelly punished for having allowed ourselves to be surpassed in number and material." The new Organization bill yields forty regiments of artillery, each regiment having thirteen batteries. A new disposition will enable each regiment to keep its own batteries together, and do away with the inconvenience of dispersing them throughout the corps d' armée—a system which made the superintendence of the Colonels almost impossible. The proportion of cavalry deduced from the other arms are as follows: 72 regiments of Cavalry, 12 of Cuirassiers, 30 of Dragoons, 24 of Chasseurs and Hussars, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique. Finally, there will be four regiments of Engineers, or one more than before.

Attractions of Alabama.

The Mobile *Register* fears that Alabama has refrained too long from "blowing its own horn," and to make up in part for lost opportunities, it devotes an article to extolling the State, in the course of which we read:

> Generally speaking, the country is finely watered with the purest living springs, and the water-power suited to the driving of every species of machinery is almost without limit. Timber is of the best quality, and in quantities apparently inexhaustible, and many valuable minerals, including iron and coal, are marvelously abundant. As a fruit country Alabama has few superiors. All the subtropical fruits do well here; as well as most of the fruits grown in the extreme north. Figs bring three crops a year, and grapes yield a hundred and fifty gallons of wine to the vine. Lands are extremely low, there still being a large quantity of public lands to be had on homestead—the very best lands of the country at that. We have excellent railroads connecting us directly with the far north, thus giving us superior advantages as a fruit and vegetable growing region to supply the northern markets with early products.

Fire in Ninety-first-Street.

The three frame buildings, Nos. 11, 13, and 15 Ninety-first-street, owned by Margaret Von Draff, were damaged $5,000 by fire at 12 o'clock last night. They were insured for $4,500 in the German-American Insurance Company, and for $3,000 in the American Company. Heller Brothers, occupying the first floor of No. 15, as a grocery, were damaged $1,500 on stock, insured for $1,500 in the Park Insurance Company. The second floor was occupied by Robert Franklin as a dwelling. Mr. Franklin's furniture was damaged $1,500; insured in the German-American Insurance Company for $2,000. Edward Carr, occupying the third floor as a dwelling, lost $1,500 on furniture; insured. Terence McIntyre, occupying the first floor of No. 13 Ninety-first-street as a dwelling, lost $250 on furniture. Frederick Tredenthal, occupying the second floor as a dwelling, lost $500 on furniture. No. 11 was unoccupied.

It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to the excellence of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. I have used it in my family for several years, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and curing the frequent coughs and colds to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great benefit from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who almost invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribe it to the students under our care when necessary, and the teachers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine.—J. S. EDWARDS, Principal of Providence Conf. Sem., East Greenwood, R. I.—*World.*

"The total business of the country amounts to over $30,000,000,000 per year. This involves the *ascertainment of weight* an almost innumerable number of times. Hence we see what use is made of the 50,000 scales turned out annually by the Fairbanks' Co., and circulated everywhere."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

DR. THOMAS J. RICE, dentist, begs to draw attention of the public to a new and wonderful improvement in artificial teeth. It is a light, elastic, perfectly transparent, tasteless, and durable plate, which far surpasses the plates now in use of gold and rubber, which are heavy and heating in the mouth. To understand this new invention thoroughly, a personal examination is requested. Filling teeth a specialty. No. 4 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton

Makes tooth-drawing a pleasure to many,
And never a pain to any.
No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 125 Rivington-st. to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 433 and 435 7th-av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen are recommended to try the Warwick or Elmwood Collars—the best imitations of linen and most perfect-fitting collars ever worn.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Tooth Tablets are as neat and portable as a tooth-brush, just the thing for travelers.—*Advertisement.*

A Bouquet of rare and delicate odor—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL. For sale by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Electricity for the Relief of the Afflicted applied by DR. DICKERHELIN, No. 7 West 14th-st.

At This Very Hour

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague, or languishing in that condition of debility which the variable weather of the season is apt to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have exempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt the means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness or nervous weakness, and a perseverance in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT, dentist, who has a reputation of over thirty years, invites inspection to a remarkable invention which, in conjunction with his own patent air-cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather-light, translucent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.

No. 20 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

There is no Possible Danger of a burglar coming into your house if you know when he opens door or window. Holmes' Burglar-alarm Telegraph never sleeps, and is sure to give you the information. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—BARRIE.—April 2, by Rev. Richard Parker, ROBERT FERGUSON to HELEN C., eldest daughter of the late John Barrie, both of this City.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—On Sunday morning, March 30, 1873, at the arsenal, at Little Rock, Ark., LAURA, wife of Capt. Charles G. Bartlett, Fourth United States Infantry, and daughter of the late Capt. Hiram Hagenuis, of Chicago, Ill.

BAXTER.—On Sunday morning, the 6th inst., at the residence of his sister, Miss Catharine Baxter, Dr. BARTHOLOMEW C. BAXTER, formerly of New-London, Conn., aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 53 West 18th-st., on Monday, (this day,) the 7th, at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to New-London for interment.

FERRIER.—At Harlem, on Friday evening, April 4, MARY WALKER, wife of Thomas Ferrier.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 133 East 123d-st., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GREGORY.—On Saturday, April 5, WILLIE JAMES, beloved son of William and Grisellder C. Gregory, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 305 West 27th-st., on Monday, April 7, at 1½ o'clock.

GILON.—On Saturday, April 5, after a prolonged illness, FRANCIS GILON.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 8, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

CONCORD LODGE, NO. 50, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 12 M., sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, FRANCIS GILON.

By order. E. B. MCINTOSH, Master.
W. S. HEMMING, Secretary.

HOWE.—At North Salem, N. Y., on Saturday morning, April 5, of pleuro-pneumonia, LYDIA PURDY, wife of William Howe, in the 65th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, April 7, at the Episcopal Church in North Salem, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Purdy's Station to meet the 8¼ A. M. train from New-York.

ILSLEY.—On Sunday, April 6, after a long illness, WILLIAM ILSLEY, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 8, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, No. 129 East 19th-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MACOMBER.—In this City, Saturday, April 5, SARAH MACOMBER, widow of the late Edward Macomber, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] 5th-av., New-York, on Monday, April 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MACKAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 5th inst., CLARISSA M., widow of Hay S. Mackay, aged 70 years 9 months 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 20 Lafayette-av., on Monday, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

REDMOND.—Suddenly, at Jamesburg, N. J., on Friday morning, April 4, of pneumonia, JAMES REDMOND, for thirty years connected with Acker, Merrall & Condit.

Funeral on Tuesday, April 8, at 10½ A. M. Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Jamesburg at 12 M. and 3 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The members of Crescent Lodge, No. 402, are requested to meet at Desbrosses-street Ferry, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 7¾ A. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JAMES REDMOND, at Jamesburg, N. J. Train leaves at 8 A. M.

WM. R. CARR, Master.

TREAT.—BEULAH BROWNING, daughter of B. R. and Rhoda G. Treat, at Washington Heights, Saturday morning, April 5, of brain fever, aged three years.

Funeral Monday, April 7, at 2 P. M.

WISNER.—At Goshen, N. Y., on the 5th inst., SARAH WISNER, wife of the late Henry G. Wisner, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. James Church, Goshen, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock. An Erie railway train leaves at 8 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—EXTRAORDINARY.

$1,200,000

WILL BE DRAWN ON APRIL 22, 1873.

1 prize of	$500,000	$500,000
1 prize of	100,000	100,000
1 prize of	50,000	50,000
2 prizes of	25,000	50,000
4 prizes of	10,000	40,000
12 prizes of	5,000	60,000
469 prizes of	500	234,500
1,607 other prizes, amounting to		165,500
2,097 prizes. Total amount drawn		$1,200,000

Only 16,000 tickets. One prize in seven.

Prizes cashed, orders filled, and information furnished.

Highest rates paid for Spanish bank bills, Government securities, &c., &c.

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TO THE CONSUMERS OF GAS SUPPLIED BY THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY:

In consequence of the strike of the gasmen, a temporary short supply of gas is apprehended.

The necessary measures are being taken to furnish a full supply at the earliest moment practicable, and the company hope for the indulgence of the public in the effort to avoid giving the management of their works into the hands of the workmen.

C. L. EVERITT, President.

$500,000 CASH GIFTS.—KENTUCKY Library Gift Concert; Drawing positively April 8. Whole Tickets, $10; Half Tickets, $5; Quarter Tickets, $2 50. For tickets and descriptive circulars apply to P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer, No. 31 Nassau-st. (opposite Post-office), New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets, and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

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POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the above association will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University-place, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WILLIAM TERBUNE, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 163 Duane-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.
CHAS. A. STETSON, Jr., President.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The importance of the list of prepared sales for the coming week, and the necessity of giving details concerning all the auctions to take place, so fills up our space that we are precluded from alluding to the business of the past week, except in the briefest manner. The market, as is well known, has been extremely active, the success achieved in the disposition of the property belonging to the Post estate, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., Tuesday last, giving an impetus to business which was felt during the entire week. The volume of business transacted was the largest for any six business days thus far this year, the total value of City real estate disposed of for the week ending with Saturday, April 5, reaching the sum of $1,366,820, as against $225,486, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, March 29. It is to be hoped that the same activity which has marked the Exchange proceedings of late will continue during the present week; in fact, until the season closes. The sale of Brooklyn lots, located in the Twenty-first Ward of that city, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Monday last, was moderately successful, and the second auction will be held to-day, at which the unsold lots will be offered.

Among the unreported transactions of the past week we learn of the sale of Iona Island, so well known to excursionists, located in the Hudson River, about two miles above Peekskill. The island is 285 acres in extent, and on it is erected a brick house and a frame hotel containing fifty rooms, originally built at a cost of $20,000. There are also some ten glass-houses on the land in which sometime since the Iona grape-vine was cultivated, and from which the owner is said to have sold vines to the value of [illegible]. The island was sold twenty-five years ago for $25,000, in a wild state, and at the sale last week, on Wednesday, held under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, it was bought for about $47,000 (including incumbrances) by Mr. H. P. De Graff, of this City. The property has been leased for a year to the old proprietors, but it is probable that ere long such improvements will be made as to render it more attractive as a place of permanent Summer resort.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

During the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise stated, auctions will be held by the auctioneers respectively named, as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) April 7.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, R. M. Harrison, Esq., referee, of a four-story stone-front French-flat house and lot on Lexington-avenue, west side, 49 feet north of Fiftieth-street; lot 20 by 80.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Edward T. Bartlett, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, north side, 168 feet west of Avenue A.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, continuation sale of 150 lots located on the well-known Leffert estate, in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn, and situate respectively on Hopkins, Saratoga, and Howard avenues, Macon, McDonough, Decatur, and Bainbridge streets. Also, public auction sale of other desirable building lots located as follows: Myrtle-avenue, south side, 243.7¼ feet east of Yates-avenue, four lots; Atlantic-avenue, north side, 395 feet east of Brooklyn-avenue, two lots adjoining Orphan Asylum grounds; Greene-avenue, north-west corner of Lewis-avenue, five lots; Greene-avenue, north-east corner of Lewis-avenue, five lots and one on rear, and Van Buren-street, south-west corner of Lewis-avenue, five lots.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Hackensack, N. J., on the premises, at 3 o'clock, adjourned executrix's sale of nine plots of land on Essex-street and three plots on Railroad-avenue, the property of the estate of George Fair, deceased.

By C. Hopkins, at Hackensack, N. J., on the property, at 10 o'clock, public auction sale of seven city lots, with brick shop and a large stable thereon, situate on Main-street, but a short distance from the Midland Railroad Depot.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) April 8.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., executors' sale, by order of executors of the estate of Charles Cooper, deceased, of the three-story English-basement brick house and two-story brick stable and lot, situate on the north side of East Fifty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, known as Nos. 221 and 223; lots, together, 42.8 by 100.4. And the three-story brick house and lot, situate on the east side of Forsyth-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, No. 174; lot 20.10 by 100. Also, similar sale by order of the executors and trustees under the will of Sarah S. Campbell, deceased, of the three-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick house and lot situate on the north side of West Thirtieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known as No. 347; house about 52 feet deep; lot 23.4x98.9; and the lot of land, with the [illegible]-story brick front house and lot on the west side of Greene-street, between Broome and Spring streets, and known as No. [illegible]; lot 25x100 feet. Also, similar sale by order of the executors of estate of Caleb Swan, deceased, of the three-story brick house and lease of lot situate on the north side of East Ninth-street, near Broadway, known as No. 65: lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor; twenty-one years from 1871, with renewal; $1,000 per annum ground rent. Lot 26 by 92.3¼. Also, public auction sales of the following City property: The lot of land with the two-story and attic brick-front house, 21 by 34 in the front, and the three-story brick house 21 by 32, on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of West Thirteenth-street, between Seventh and Greenwich-avenues, known as No. 225; both houses have water throughout; lot 25 by 103.3. Two lots situate on the north side of Sixty-third-street, commencing 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, each 25 by 100.5; and the three-story and attic brick house and lease of lot, (with stable in the rear,) situate on the south side of Clinton-place, between University-place and Fifth-avenue, known as No. 48, Sailors' Snug Harbor, lease expires Nov. 1, 1873; ground rent $275, usual covenants for renewal; lot 25 by 120 feet. Also, public auction sale of the valuable dock property in Brooklyn, E. D., known as Lawrence & Foulke's ship-yard, situate at the foot of North Fifth-street, 100 by 600 feet, with all the water-rights; also, one half block on North Fifth-street, between First and Second streets, 100 by 400 feet. The above to be sold in two parcels, 70 per cent., bond and mortgage; five years; by order of A. G. & E. [illegible].

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executors' sale by order of the executors of the estate of Lydia A. Carnley, deceased, of thirty-seven very valuable lots situate on Avenue St. Nicholas, Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, twenty-nine of these lots being in the entire block front on One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, between the avenues named, and eight of the rest the block front on St. Nicholas-avenue, between the streets named. All this property is high ground, overlooking Harlem and lower part of Westchester County, East River and Long Island, and is nearly even with grade. The four lots south-west corner St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third-street will be sold in one parcel, together with the three-story dwelling thereon, and on the Tenth-avenue lots is a dwelling and store. Also, public auction sale, by order of the Vestry of the Church of the Intercession, Protestant Episcopal, of a plot of ground with frame church 36 by 100 feet, situated on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street, plot 50 by 125 feet; even with grade, free from rock, and within 500 feet of Avenue St. Nicholas.

By Joseph McGuire, partition sale by order of the Supreme Court, John J. Pratt, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Forty-first-street, north side, 100 feet west of Third-avenue; lot 25 by 98.9. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Supreme Court, T. M. Adams, Esq., referee, of fifteen lots, together forming a plot in size 375 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, commencing at the north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard, and plot of six lots (150 by 99.11) on One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, north-west corner of the Grand Boulevard.

By Wm. Kennelly, public auction sale of one lot, 25 by 100.5, with frame house on rear, situate on West Fifty-third-street, same side, 400 feet west of Sixth-avenue. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Supreme Court, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on the north-east corner of Rivington and Forsyth streets; lot 25.5 by 100 by 26.3 by 100.

By B. V. Harnett, public auction sales of the two four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 260 and 262 East Tenth-street, south side, 172 feet east of First-avenue, lots each 24 by 92.4; houses each 47 feet deep.

By A. J. Bleecker Son & Co., Supreme Court sale, John Pyne, Esq., referee, of the five four-story and basement brick houses with stores and lots Nos. 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195 Houston-street, south-east corner of Orchard-street; lots each 20 by 31. Sale absolute.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Forty-third-street, south side, 218.5 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 16.8 by 100.5.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, public auction sale of the two new three-story and basement brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 152 and 154 Hooper-street, Brooklyn, north side, 85 feet west of Lee-avenue, and two similar houses and lots on Ross-street, north side, between Lee and Bedford avenues, near the Ross-street Presbyterian Church; also the following extensive list of valuable building lots: Flushing-avenue, north side, east of Smith-street, three lots; Bedford-avenue, south-east corner Keap-street, six lots; Lee-avenue, north-east corner Hooper-street, one lot; Marcy-avenue, south-east corner Hooper-street, four lots; Hewes-street, between Harrison and Marcy avenues, five lots; Hooper-street, south side, between same avenues, three lots; Hooper-street, north side, opposite above, five lots; S. 4th-street, west of Broadway, four lots; Penn-street, north side, between Marcy and Lee avenues, three lots; Harrison-avenue, west side, north of Rutledge, one lot, and Bedford-avenue, south-west corner River-street, seven half lots, each 25 by 25.

Wednesday, April 9.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale to close an estate of the valuable five-story brick building and lot situate on the north-east corner of Fulton and William streets, being 50 feet on Fulton and 20.5 feet on William-street. Also, public auction sale of very desirable City real estate, viz.: The four-story brown-stone front house and lot situate on the south side of East Sixty-ninth-street, 175 feet east of Madison-avenue, known as No. 20; house 25 by 60 feet deep on parlor floor, and 80 feet above; hard wood and plate glass on basement, parlor, and second stories; lot 25 by 100.5. The two two-story brick houses and lots Nos. 220 and 222 West Forty-first-street, with brick stable on rear; lots together 40x98.9. Also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 224 West Forty-first-street, adjoining above; house 40 feet deep, lots 24x98.9. The frame cottages and 2 lots Nos. 228 and 230 West Forty-first-street, with the two-story brick stable, 25x80 feet in the rear; lots together 50x98.9, with a [illegible] feet alley in rear of all of the cottages for entrance to the stable. Also, the three lots situate on the north side of Thirty-seventh-street, commencing 225 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, each 25x98.9; and lot on [illegible] of Thirty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 300 feet on rear of above, each same size.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., extensive sales of the premises No. 28 Oak-street, between James and Oliver streets, [illegible] of ground 28.6 front by 177.6 deep. Contains four [illegible] tenement houses, [illegible] party wall [illegible]; two-story [illegible]. Now used as a coal-yard. Also, resale of the premises No. 146 Franklin-street, between Varick and Hudson streets, lot 18.9 by 87.6, with two-story and attic brick house on same. Also, public sale of the three five-story brick tenement houses and lots Nos. 520, 522 and 524 West Thirty-ninth-street, south side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, each 25 by 98.9; and plot of five lots, together forming plot in size 100 by 100.11, with a two-story and basement brick house thereon, known as No. 177 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, situate on the north side of that street, 170 feet east of Third-avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles Price, Esq., referee, of a house and lease of lot on East Fifty-sixth-street, north side, 293 feet east of First-avenue, lot 20 by 80.4. Also similar sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of the three-story Mansard-roof brick house and lot No. 164 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, south side, 270 feet west of Third-avenue, 16.8 by 42 by 100.10. Also, sale to close an estate, of 1 lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, north side, 80 feet east of Second-avenue, and a tract of land containing twenty-three and one-half acres, located at Throggs Neck, Westchester County, situate on the east side of the main road leading to West Chester village, and on the north side of the road leading to Fort Schuyler, property formerly owned by ex-Gov. Morgan.

By B. P. Fairchild, public auction sale, of the four-story brick house and lot No. 234 West Thirty-third-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, lot 20 by ½ block.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of two lots, each 25x100.5, on East Ninety-seventh-street, north side, 55 feet west of Lexington-avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, S. H. Olin, Esq., referee, one gore lot, 20x27.4, being virtually the rear one-third portion of the lot situate on the south side of East Thirty-fourth-street, 155 feet east of Lexington-avenue.

Thursday, April 10.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Silas Sutton, deceased, of the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the west side of Second-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, known as No. 113; house about 45 feet deep, with two-story brick extension, lot, 21 by 98 feet; and the two six-story brick tenement houses and lots, situate on the easterly side of Eldridge-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, known as Nos. 184 and 186; No. 184 is 29 by 87.6; No. 186 is 16 by 87.6. Also, sale to close estate of the two four-story brick stores, dwellings, and lots, situate on the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and known as Nos. 872 and 876 Sixth-avenue; lots each 20 by 62 feet 8 inches. Also, similar sale, by order of executors, of the lot of land with the frame buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Dover-street, between Chatham and Pell-street, known as No. 2, being about 27 feet front on Dover-street, by 48 feet deep. Also, public auction sale of the lot of land situate on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and West Forty-seventh-street, with the three-story frame building on the front on Eighth-avenue, and the two three-story brick houses on West Forty-seventh-street, known as No. 771 Eighth-avenue and Nos. 303 and 305 West Forty-seventh-street. Also, the four-story brick house and lot adjoining on the west side, known as No. 307 West Forty-seventh-street; corner lot 25 by 100 feet; Forty-seventh-street lot 25 by 100.5 feet. Also, the two-story Philadelphia brick front stable and lots situate on the north side of East Twenty-seventh-street, 170 feet east of Third-avenue, Nos. 215 and 217, being 46.8 feet front by 98.8½ feet in depth.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., trustees' sale, by order of the United States Trust Company, the two-story and cellar brick building and lot, No. 391 Bowery, east side, between Fifth and Sixth streets, lot 24 by 80. Also, public auction sale of the three story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 134 West Twelfth-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; lot 25 by 103.3; house 25 by 50, with two-story brick extension 25 by 20.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., executors' sale of the following City property: The three-story brick-front house and lot No. 48 Harrison-street, between Washington and West streets, 21 by 33.6 by 75; the three-story brick-front house and lot, with stable on rear, No. 11 Watts-street, between Sullivan and Varick streets, 21.2 by 26.6 by about 70, (alley-way entrance to stable from Grand-street,) and the two-story and attic double brick house and plot, Nos. 171 and 171½ Division-street, between Jefferson and Canal streets, 26 by 38.3 by 48.9. Also, partition sale, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of other City property belonging to the Wetherbee estate, namely, premises No. 9 Worth-street, between West Broadway and Hudson-street, a lot 25 by 100, covered with frame buildings; premises No. 42 Thomas-street, west side, between West Broadway and Hudson-street, a lot 25 by 100, with front and rear two-story brick buildings thereon; premises Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Jersey-street, north side, between Crosby and Mulberry streets, a plot in size 59 by 66.5, with three two-story brick buildings thereon, and six building lots, forming a plot 75 by 199.10, three each on West One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets respectively, 475 feet west of Sixth-avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, partition sale, by order of heirs, of the two five-story brick tenement-houses, (with stores,) and lots, Nos. 114 and 116 Mulberry-street, east side, 175.5 feet north of Canal-street, each 25 by 50 by 100.4. Also, executor's sale of the three-story brick house and lot No. 7 Watts-street, same side, between Sullivan and Varick streets, lot 21.2 by 51.4, rear irregular. Also, public auction sale of the premises No. 229 Elizabeth-street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, embracing a lot 20 by ½ block, with a brick house upon the front thereof, and a stable in rear.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the premises No. 344 6th-avenue, east side, 46.10 feet north of Twenty-first-street, comprising a lot 27.2 by 95, with a four-story Ohio-stone-front house in front, and a three-story brick house in rear. Also, foreclosure resale, C. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of a three-story and basement brick house and lot, on West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue; lot 25 by 98.9.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, S. H. Olin, Esq., referee, of the two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 18 Macdougal-street, east side, 226.1 feet north of Spring-street, 25 by 45 by 100. Also, at the Vanderbilt House, Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, at 12 M., adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee, of plot of land located at Clifton, Staten Island, and situate on Cliff-street, south side, 570 feet east of New-York-avenue, adjoining the grounds of the Clifton House; size, 213 by 290 by 152 by 452.

By B. P. Fairchild, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Frederick Smythe, Esq., referee, of two houses and lots on East Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 125 feet east of Madison-avenue; lots, each, 25 by 100.5.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, executor's sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Stephen Underhill, deceased, the valuable plot of ground, with building thereon, situate on Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, south-east corner of Jay-street, having a front on the first-named street of 57.9 feet, and on the second of 30 feet. Also, public auction sale of eleven splendid lots on the west side of Hamilton-av., taking in the entire front of the block between Luqueer and Henry streets, together with two three-story and basement brick stores, each 19.9 by 40, located on the lots in the centre of the block front. Also, the following property: The two-story frame house and lot No. 206 Franklin-street, between Willoughby and De Kalb avenues, lot 25 by 101; and the two-story and basement frame house and lot No. 11 Talman-st., near Jay-street, lot 22 by 1.0.

Friday, April 11.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., partition sale by order of the Supreme Court, H. S. McCall, Esq., referee, of the first-class five-story brick building and plot of land situate on the north side of Jay-street, comprising the entire front between Greenwich and Washington streets, and known as No. 334 Greenwich-street, having a front of 25 feet 6 inches on Greenwich and Washington streets, and 160 feet on Jay street, and the four-story brick store and lot situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-street, between Harrison and Franklin streets, known as No. 356; lot 25 by 100 feet. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, S. P. Stearns, Esq., referee, of 2 lots, each 25 by 100.5 on West Sixty-fourth-street, south side, 300 feet west of Ninth-avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of four lots, forming plot 100 by 100.8, on West Eighty-ninth-street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, and eight lots, forming plot 200 by 100.8 on West Ninetieth-street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, in rear of above.

Saturday, April 12.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Thomas H. Lee, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, with building on Water-street, north side, 125 feet west of Jackson-street, known as No. 674.

By Wm. Kennelly, Sheriff's sale of City real estate, viz., house and lot, Second-avenue, south-west corner Twelfth-street, lot 23 by 80; two houses and lots, Second-avenue, west side, 63 feet south of Twelfth-street, lots each 20 by 80; house and lot, Second-avenue, west side, adjoining, lot 20 by 100, and one house and lot on East Twelfth-street, south side, 80 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 20 by 83.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 4.

New Bowery, No. 44, Grant House, 39.9 ft. front, foreclosure	$8,000
New Bowery, Nos. 46 and 48, Grant House, 36.1 ft. front, foreclosure	20,800
Spring-st., No. 204, 20x75	9,000
7th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x92.6	17,000
17th-st., n. s., 275.2 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25.2x92	10,000
30th-st., s. s., 51.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x85.3	21,000
47th-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 80x100, h. and l.	120,000
47th-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 36x100.5	60,000
47th-st., n. s., 81.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., thence w. 3.3 ft., thence n. 43 ft., thence e. 17.2 ft., thence s. w. to beginning	1,075
51st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, h and l.	27,000
55th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	19,600
80th-st., s. s., 147.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.4x102.2, h. and l.	16,000
92d-st., s. e. corner Madison-av., 11.1x100.8	10,000
92d-st., s. s., 337.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 51.1x½ block, h. and l.	30,000
106th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11	4,000
110th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; in exchange	20,000
112th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 250x100.11	23,000
113th-st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x100.5	25,300
124th-st., s. s., 262 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18x100.11	18,000
127th-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	6,000
127th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x99.11, mortgage $8,000	12,000
Avenue A, n. e. corner 71st-st., 204 ft. to 72d-st. x thence e. 646 to Avenue B, x thence s. 76.8x thence w. 98x thence s. 25.6 to centre block x thence w. 75x thence s. 102.2 to 71st-st. x thence w. 473; Avenue A, n. e. corner 72d-st., thence n. 51.2x thence e. 98x thence n. 50x thence e. 100x thence n. 102.2 to 73d-st. x thence e. 250x thence s. 140x thence e. 198 to Avenue B x thence s. 64.4 to 72d st. x thence w. 646; Avenue A, s. e. corner 74th-st., 102.2x29.8; Avenue A, n. w. corner 73d-st., 102.2x80, 2-3 part	20,000
Avenue A, e. s., 50.3 ft. s. of 122d-st., 50.8x98	10,000
2d-av., s. e. corner 12th-st., 20.8x100	35,000
2d-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 46th-st., 25x100, partition	18,500
2d-av., w. s., 129.8 ft. s. of 50th-st., 21.2x80	14,500
3d-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x70	24,240
Another grantor of same property to same grantee	24,240
3d-av., s. e. corner 61st-st., 60.5x95; 61st-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d-av., 60x100.5	75,000
10th-av., w. s., lot No. 533 Greenwich property, mortgage $4,000	11,000
11th-av., n. e. corner 44th-st., 50.2x100; 56th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x½ block	16,000

LEASES.

Broadway, s. w. corner 46th- } 5 years, per year	6,500
st., 8 years } 3 years, per year	8,000
Houston-st., Nos. 266 and 268, East, rear, 5 years, per year	1,200
Spring-st., No. 213, store, &c.; 5 years, per year	1,300
61st-st., s. s., No. 166, 3 years, per year	2,000
6th-av., No. 369, 3 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—LARGE DWELLING AND five lots, and commodious stable and carriage-house, all in perfect order, and containing all the modern improvements, for sale on easy terms. Few such places can be found on New York Island. It is recommended not only as a most rare and desirable residence, but as an investment; distance from Central Park (6th-av. entrance) about ten to fifteen minutes. Price $50,000. Early possession. Parties disposed to have a country residence will find this a rare opportunity, and easy of access by boat, cars, or drive.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY FRENCH basement house, thirty feet front, with stable, porte-cochere, &c., No. 48 East 78th-st., near Central Park to let, lease, or sale on favorable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. 155 5th-av., Glenham Hotel building.

FOR SALE IN WEST 44TH-ST. FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 245 to 253, 20x50 and 18.9x50. Price $17,000 and $18,000. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

APRIL LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE in desirable locations and at reduced prices, can be had on applying to
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME brown-stone house, furnished, goelet lease, sixty years to run, 45th-st., near Lexington-av.; price, $14,000. Half can remain during lease. Inquire of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 68 Cedar-st., or owner, No. 216 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—HALF BLOCK (COMPRISING ten lots,) fronting on Washington, West and Hubert sts., together with 100 feet valuable bulkhead. This is the largest plot to be had in lower part of City. Terms easy. Address JAMES PRICE, agent, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE house, No. 20 Beekman-place, north-west corner 50th-st. 20x50x75, mirrors, gas-fixtures, and shades included; price, $25,000; rent, $2,000. Address Box No. 1,293 New-York Post-office.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 29 East Broadway; good business location; Rutger's lease; cheap for cash. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A STORE ON MURRAY-ST., BROWN-stone front, may be bought cheap. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, at No. 245 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—AN ELIGIBLE LOT ON 90TH-st., about 100 feet east of 4th-av.; 25x100 feet; price, $6,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, THE dwelling No. 443 Marcy-av., corner of Hart-st., a fine three-story and basement, 25 feet front, with a fine yard, has been repaired and painted throughout, all the modern improvements; would lease to a good party for a term of years; for sale at a low figure. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or to J. A. MACDONALD, No. 296 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES IN Brooklyn, best neighborhood, cheap; and also at Richmond Hill, on South-side Railroad. Prices from $4,000 to $30,000. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of J. W. FEILDER, No. 231 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, from 12 to 2.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE three-story basement Philadelphia brick houses, replete with all the modern improvements; on easy terms, for less than half a house in New-York equally convenient. Corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.
FRANCIS WOOD.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Rapid Transit

ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

ALL ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER, furnished residences for sale and to rent for season or year. Unfurnished houses and cottages to rent by the year or lease. Farms, building sites, houses, and lots for sale: good investments. Large tracts of land in full view of the Hudson, easy of access to this City, for sale very cheap, on easy terms.

Parties desiring to purchase or rent any property on the banks of the Hudson River, will find it to their advantage to consult the advertiser, who has made Hudson River real estate a specialty the past ten years, and is fully acquainted with the value and location of most all the property on the river bank and the interior of the country.
S. EMBERSON,
No. 659 6th-av., near 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000.

Also a farm of 290 acres, with merchant and bone-mill, near Roxbury, same State: price $22,000.

Also, a farm of 450 acres, two miles from Rockville, same State: price $15,000.

Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE for Good City Property.—On the east bank of the Hudson, two hours from New-York, a country-seat of about sixty acres, and large river front; in completeness, mansion, out-buildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass) and picturesque location, unsurpassed; this property, built and occupied by the owner, is valued at $75,000, and will be sold or rented on liberal terms, with immediate possession; large portion of purchase can remain on bond and mortgage; estate unincumbered; mansion contains twenty rooms, fully and handsomely furnished; billiard-room and table; about three minutes from depot and steam-boat landing. For further particulars address for three days H. KENNEDY, Box 163 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Seventy-five acres of available land, 900 feet from Pompton Station, New-Jersey Midland, and one-quarter of a mile from Montclair and New-Jersey Midland Junction Station; is well adapted for subdividing into villa plots, having long front on main road and the Wynockie River, and in the rear adjoins Pompton Lake; commands extensive views of a most beautiful and picturesque country.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT country-seat on the Hudson, two hours from the City, only three minutes from depot; the house is large and spacious, thoroughly built, and in fine order; has all modern improvements, gas, water, bath, stationary tubs, and is frescoed throughout; grounds comprise about four acres, and are laid out in garden, lawn, and is well stocked with large and small fruits; there is also a fine grove of native forest trees, carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, &c. Particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.—For Sale—A plot of fifteen acres, as a whole, or would be sold in plots of two or three acres. The whole of this land has a magnificent view of the Hudson River, is in the immediate vicinity of the splendid places which Riverdale is noted for, and offers to persons desirous of securing a home near the City a rare opportunity. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MILBURN, N. J.—100 acres of land situated on high ground, with magnificent views of the surrounding country, including Staten Island, &c.; the location is as healthy as any in the State; adjacent to the elegant residences of Kenyon Cox, Esq., Hon. A. Oakey Hall, &c. Part of this land is cleared and ready for immediate building and improving. Price only $600 per acre. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

ON LAKE OTSEGO, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., the scene of Cooper's *Leather Stocking Tales*; five hours west of Albany by rail. Plots of five or more acres, including lake shore, lawn, and forest, at $200 per acre. Also, village homesteads for sale or to let. For descriptive pamphlets and information apply to RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st., or H. S. WALKER, Cooperstown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT RYE, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and within three-quarters of a mile of the station, a beautiful Swiss cottage of eight rooms, with six acres of land, a part of which is laid out in garden and orchard; a good barn and other out-buildings on the premises. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 58 Cliff-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE VALUABLE mill, water-power, tenant houses, &c., at Bennington Falls, Vt., 30 miles from Troy, N. Y.; suitable for any business requiring a large and permanent water-power; will exchange for property in or near New-York City. Apply to the American Standard Flax Spinning Company, No. 38 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—At a bargain, a very desirably located country-seat; good house, eleven rooms, bath, hot and cold water, with three or twenty acres; fruit and shade trees, ice-house, &c., &c.; with furniture and horses, carriages, &c., &c., if desired.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A VALUABLE FARM OF FOURTEEN acres for sale, within ten minutes' walk of the South-side Railroad depot at Rockville Centre: fruit on the place, good water, and all the conveniences of a country home. For further particulars apply to JOHN REED, Rockville Centre, Long Island.

VALUABLE WATER-POWER FOR SALE.—1,200 horse-power, thirty miles from New-York, on Midland Railroad. Also, two granite quarries to let or for sale. M. J. RYERSON,
Bloomingdale, Passaic County, N. Y.

$1,600.—NEW COTTAGE, TWO lots, fruit-trees, good water, &c.; easy terms; parties going West, and will be sold. J. R. HAWKINS, American Express Co., No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN GREENWICH, Conn., a cottage containing nine rooms, unfurnished; good location. For further particulars, call on or inquire of S. D. BENSON, Nos. 192 and 194 Cherry-st., New-York.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—Several attractive new residences for sale; modern improvements, shore front, healthy; descriptive circular. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT STOCK farm of 400 acres, near Golden's Bridge. A chance for an investment; sure to pay handsomely. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

MADISON.—33 ACRES, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, one mile from depot; fine forest shade; every advantage for building sites; no incumbrances.
J. D. CONDICT, No. 98 Broadway.

A.—TWO PLOTS OF LOTS IN MORRISANIA, from 100 to 250 lots each plot, for sale at a bargain; very easy terms. H. P. DE GRAAF,
Bowery National Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE most splendid country-seats in Westchester County, with Sound view; near depot, &c. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 103 Fulton-st.

A COMPLETE HOUSE, WITH LARGE lot and improvements, in Flushing, will be sold at a low figure on liberal terms. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COTTAGES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, at Highbridgeville, near McComb's Dam. These cottages have stables, gardens well stocked with fruit, are accessible by steam from 42d-st. in nineteen minutes, by Second, Third, and Eighth-avenue cars to Harlem, thence by steamer seven minutes. Also by steamers half-hourly from Fulton Market. Apply at No. 116 Wall-st., No. 100 Murray-st., and No. 23 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A beautiful country residence, fourteen miles from City, on Erie Railroad. For particulars, address W. J. H., Box No. 46 Clifton, N. J.

A FARM OF THIRTY-ONE ACRES, within a mile of Flushing village, will be sold low, with convenient time for most of price. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, }
L. S. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON, }
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOTS ON EAST 53D-ST., AND HOUSE AND LOT ON FORSYTH-ST., (XVIITH WARD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Charles Cooper, deceased:

EAST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET.—The two lots, together with the three-story English-basement brick house and two-story brick stable thereon, situate on the north side of 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as Nos. 221 and 223.

FORSYTH-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and known as No. 174. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV. AND WEST 47TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EIGHTH-AVENUE AND WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The lot of land situate on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and West 47th-st., with the three-story frame building on the front on 8th-av., and two three-story brick houses on the rear on West 47th-st., known as No. 771 8th-av., and Nos. 303 and 305 West 47th-st. Also, the four-story brick house and lot adjoining the above on the west, and known as No. 307 West 47th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 41ST-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—The two two-story brick houses and lots, south side of 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Nos. 220 and 222, with stable on rear lots, together 40x98.9 feet. Also, the three-story Philadelphia brick house and lot, adjoining above, and known as No. 224; lot 24x98.9 feet. Also, the plot of land with the two frame cottages, and two-story brick stable thereon, Nos. 228 and 230. Lots together 50x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 225 WEST 13TH-st., at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick front house in the front, and the three-story brick house in the rear thereof, situate on the north side of 13th-st., between 7th and Greenwich avs., and known as No. 225. Front house is 21x34 feet, contains fifteen rooms; rear house 21x32 feet, contains seventeen rooms. Both houses have water throughout, and are in good order. Lot, 25x103 3.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER FULTON AND WILLIAM STS., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close an estate.

FULTON-STREET.—The five-story brick building and lot, situate on the north-east corner of Fulton and William sts., being 50 feet front on Fulton-st., and 20.5 feet on William-st. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 65 EAST 9TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Caleb Swan, deceased:

EAST NINTH-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lease of lot situate on the north side of East 9th-st., 122 feet 4 inches west of Broadway, and known as No. 65; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor twenty-one years from 1871, with renewal; ground rent, $1,000 per annum, payable semi-annually; house in good order; lot 26x92 feet 3¼ inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO 48 CLINTON-PLACE, (8TH-ST.,) AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CLINTON-PLACE (EIGHTH-STREET).—The three-story and attic brick house and lease of lot, situate on the south side of Clinton-place, between University-place and 5th-av, and known as No. 48, with stable in the rear. Lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor; expires 1st November, 1873; present ground rent, $275, usual covenant for renewal. Lot, 25x120 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 63D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-THIRD-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the north side of 63d-st., commencing 200 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25x100.5 feet.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY in the Twentieth Ward, City of New-York.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable four-story brick-house and lot of land, and known as No. 234 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Title perfect.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st., or at the office of FREDERICK STEVENS, Esq., No. 120 Chambers-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873. }

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, }
WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873. }

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PROPERTY AT ORANGE, N. J.—On TUESDAY, April 15, inst., at 2 P. M., the subscriber will sell at auction on the premises all the valuable property lately occupied by Joseph L. Smallwood, Esq., situate on Centre-st., Highland-av., and Marbury-place.

The property consists of about thirteen acres, and will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. It is well planted with trees, and adapted for immediate building.

The valuable dwelling-house, greenhouses, and out-buildings, recently built by Mr. Smallwood, together with grounds, containing three acres, beautifully embellished with trees and shrubbery, &c., will be offered in one lot.

The property is situated in the best part of the town of Orange, near the residences of Mayor Austin, Samuel Colgate, and Wm. P. Kittredge, well drained, and unsurpassed for healthfulness.

Title good; sale peremptory to the highest bidder; terms easy. References, Aaron Quimby and Blake & Freeman, Orange, N. J. WM. PATERSON,
APRIL 3, 1873. Special Master in Chancery.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THIRTY-SEVEN LOTS ON AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS., KNOWN AS THE CARNLEY ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF LYDIA A. CARNLEY,

Thirty-seven very desirable lots on Avenue St. Nicholas, 10th-av., 152d and 153d sts.

This property is situated on high ground, overlooking Harlem and lower part of Westchester County, East River, and Long Island; is nearly even with grade.

The four lots south-west corner St. Nicholas-av. and 153d-st. will be sold in one parcel, together with the three-story dwelling thereon.

On the 10th-av. lots is a dwelling and store. Title indisputable.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Maps can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of CHARLES H. BAILEY, Attorney, No. 233 Grand-st., corner Bowery.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, APRIL 8,
at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room,
SUPREME COURT SALE,
JOHN PYNE, Esq., Referee.
Five four-story brick houses, with stores Nos. 187, 189, 191, 193, 195 Houston-st., south-east corner Orchard, each 20x31 deep. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired: rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 482 Elizabeth, N. J.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—Large private residence, situated on Sunswick-terrace, Astoria, overlooking East River, comprising two acres of ground in perfect order, garden, greenhouse stocked with rare plants, hot and cold graperies in full bearing, choice varieties of fruit-trees, ice-house all filled, salt-water bath-house, stables for four horses, carriage-house, &c. &c.

House completely furnished and in thorough order. Will be let to a desirable tenant for one or more years. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE to Rent.—Brick house, handsomely furnished, with every convenience desirable to a family, commanding fine views of the river, and two miles from Hudson River Railroad Depot, in a healthful and delightful locality; fine garden and woodland, with abundance of fruits, berries, and vegetables; also, stable and out-buildings, to lease for six or twelve months. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Five new houses, having seven to ten bedrooms, with all modern improvements; bath-room and water-closets; also with gas; on paved street; three minutes from Central Railroad depot; twenty-five minutes from New-York; possession can be given immediately; rent $900 to $1,300. Inquire office of E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE AT FORT HAMILTON, a commodious Anglo-Italian villa, with good sea-view; grounds well wooded, garden, stabling, &c.; constant communication with New-York by ferry-boat, (time, forty minutes;) rent moderate. Apply to ED. ARMSTRONG, Fort Hamilton, or No. 128 Church-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET ON BAY RIDGE—Six acres, plenty of fruit, beautiful view, bath and boat house, fine beach; ten minutes' walk from Fort Hamilton Ferry; accessible hourly by boats and horse cars; rent, $1,200 to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 43 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT THE GARDEN, AT KING'S BRIDGE.—To let, a house with twelve rooms, large garden, barn, carriage house, &c., and within five minutes' walk from the depot; ten trains daily: rent low. Apply to
REED & HOYT,
No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 19.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE TO LET—IN Elizabeth, N. J., the Albro mansion, beautifully located and partially furnished; every modern convenience, well stocked garden, and pleasant grounds. Apply to SAMUEL A. CLARK, or CLARK & MARBACHER, Real Estate Agents, No. 19 East Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—AT DOBB'S FERRY, ONE MILE from Hudson River, and one hour from Grand Central Depot, this City, a nice country-seat; ample grounds, fine old shade-trees, with exquisite river and landscape views: rent, $1,000. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 42.

TO LET CHEAP—NO. 849 DEGRAW-ST., Brooklyn, near main entrance to Prospect Park; house 22x82; lot 25x133; trimmed with natural woods; best neighborhood in City. Inquire owner, J. W. FIELDER, next door, or No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 13, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FURNISHED house for rent, for one year; all modern improvements; everything in complete order, with garden, croquet ground, and ice-house, (filled;) location unexceptionable and near the depot. For particulars, address W., Box No. 148 Morristown, N. J.

TO LET—AT BRENTWOOD, LONG ISLAND, forty-two miles from the City, three and a half from Islip, a furnished cottage and garden, within five minutes' walk of station, post office, and telegraph. Inquire or address S. T., No. 28 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, near Flushing and North-Side Railroad depot, three handsome dwelling-houses. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, or to A. P. RIKER, Woodside.

A.—TO LET IN MORRISANIA, VERY LOW to a first-class tenant, one stone mansion, fine grounds; one Gothic house and carriage-house; also, one store and daguerrean room.
H. P. DE GRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in East 25th-st., near 4th-av.; three story, brown stone, high stoop; rent, $2,200.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-St.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in West 22d-st., near 5th-av.; four story, brown stone, high stoop; extra width, and very desirable.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

RENT $1,000.—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 467 and 471 Tompkins-av., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn; all improvements. Apply to owner, as above.

MORRISTOWN.—TO RENT, FOR SUMMER, elegant country seat, twelve acres, every convenience, $3,500; handsome place, two acres, $2,000; one at $1,500; cottages from $50 to $150 month.
J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 98 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for lease the first-class four-story brown-stone-front house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Rent $2,500.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished residences at Fort Washington, Carmansville, and Inwood, to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, FIRST-CLASS furnished residence, in complete order: furnace, gas, all conveniences; fine grounds, location unsurpassed, near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE CENTRAL PARK, FOR $2,000, the elegant four-story brown-stone house No. 2 East 86th-st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—SECOND Floor (four rooms and bath-room) of genteel private dwelling, to quiet family. Apply at No. 4 Varick-place.

A CHEAP RENT, $750.—FURNISHED house, fourteen rooms, improvements, in Bridgeport, Conn., suitable for boarding-house; possession now. Call on owner, No. 723 6th-av.

A $1,200 HOUSE TO LET—NO. 319 EAST 41st-st. (Cutting's Hill,) three stories, high stoop, stone front; all improvements. Call at No. 723 6th-av.

TO LET—EXTRA SIZE BROWN-STONE house, No. 15 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange place.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with modern improvements, in 12th-st., near 3d-av.; rent $1,700. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR IN NO 141 East 40th-st.; five rooms, bath-room, and gas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN THIS CITY, NOT to cost over $30,000, for which $10,000 worth of stock in a manufacturing corporation in this City will be given in part payment; the business has been a number of years established, and is constantly increasing, paying handsome dividends, and is a first-class investment; the fullest opportunity given to any party offering suitable property to investigate the affairs of the company. Address CORPORATION, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A.—I WANT A THREE OR FOUR story house near Lexington-av., for which I will give two brown-stone houses in Brooklyn and cash.
H. P. DE GRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE
GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
SILK GOODS—STRAW GOODS.
EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

NO. 309 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,

OFFER TO-DAY,

1,000 cases of NEW ROUND HATS and BONNETS.
First delivered choicest BRAIDS and NEWEST SHAPES,
TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED.
FROM AUCTION
and
IMPORTERS—Over FIVE THOUSAND CARTONS of
GRO GRAIN and all-boiled RIBBONS at 15c., 20c., 25c., and 31c., yard.
6-inch BLOCK PLAID SASH RIBBONS, 55c. per yard.
BARGAINS IN SASH RIBBONS, PLAIN and WATERED.
150 CARTONS FRENCH FLOWERS!!
200 PIECES COLORED and BLACK SILK TURQUOISE, 75c., $1, and $1 50 per yard.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH
of
NEW FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, SILVER-WARE, HOUSE FIXINGS, WILLOW-WARE, INFANTS' CARRIAGES, &c., &c.
EXAMINE OUR CURIOSITY DEPARTMENT.
TEN THOUSAND SILK PARASOLS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at 55c., 75c., $1, $1 50, up.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIE GIMP.
We have the cheapest lines of REAL LACES in this City.
Examine our stock of EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, made-up LACE GOODS, &c., &c.
LADIES' and MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS. A special offering, cheap.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Large variety.
Examine our HOSIERY and LISLE-THREAD GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.

1,000 Dozens at 45c. Pair.

2,000 dozens 2-Buttons at 75c. and $1 pair.
2,500 dozens 2-Buttons Edwards at $1 25, $1 50 pair.
600 dozens Gents' Gloves at $1, $1 25, $1 50 pair.
Our importation and manufacture.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., New-York.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

BARGAINS.

THE PLACE TO GET MOURNING GOODS,
AT JACKSON'S
Mourning store, cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.
The largest and most carefully selected stock of
BLACK GOODS
EVER OFFERED. ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS IMPORTED. PRICES GUARANTEED.

N. B.—ONE CASE BLACK SILKS, $1 90 TO [illegible], WARRANTED THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE. HANDSOME ALPACAS 40c. TO 50c. PER YARD.

ANOTHER BARGAIN SECURED.

GRENADINES.

GRENADINES.

TWO YARDS WIDE, WARRANTED
PURE SILK AND WOOL,
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50.
The above prices are scarcely half cost of importation.
JACKSON'S,
Corner Broadway and Waverley-place.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RICH LACES, COLORED YAKS, HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, &c.
PASSEMENTERIES, NEW AND DESIRABLE,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.
SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL.
DRESS-MAKERS SUPPLIED.

HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
No connection whatever with any other house.
The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861.
Insurance procured if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON,
Proprietor and Patentee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GREAT RIBBON SALE
OF
R. H. MACY & CO.
WILL CONTINUE
ALL THIS WEEK.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

Wholesale Department.

We have cheap silk, Millinery, and Straw Goods, Laces, Flowers, &c., well worthy inspection. Call.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

The Desbrosses-st. cars, from the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes.

KID GLOVES.

Wholesale Department.

We have full lines and are receiving per various steamers from Europe all the new Spring shades in our Monogram and Edward Gloves, acknowledged to be the best
LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.
For the convenience of Western and Eastern buyers we have opened an office in Spelman's building,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.
Our stock in Grand-st. comprises over 20,000 DOZENS OF KID GLOVES, to which we invite special attention.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st.
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.
Desbrosses-st. cars, from corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes.

773 BROADWAY. 773
BENNETT WILLIAMS
OFFERS EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
Black Guipure and Thread Laces.
Ecru, Cluny, and Colored Yak Laces.
Spanish and French Blonds.
Real Point and Valenciennes Collars.
Sets, Jabots, Capes, Barbes, Coiffures, Veils, &c.
10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Passementeries, Ornaments, and Loops.
Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques.
All the above are fully twenty-five per cent. below regular prices.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—New designs, NEW IMPORTED styles. Magic Costume, beautiful Toilets, Patterns, with Cloth Models, now ready. Come early.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND Scarfs. No wonder they sell.
L. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

GREAT BARGAINS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES, IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS AT 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
GRO GRAIN RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
WATERED RIBBONS, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
ROMAN RIBBONS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.
CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 35c., 40c., 50c., up.
ROMAN SASH RIBBONS, 60c., 75c., $1.
WATERED SASH RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c.
RICH SASHES IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
FLOWER DEPARTMENT.
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF FINE FRENCH FLOWERS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. MONTURES, GARLANDS, VINES, WREATHS, CLUSTERS, LILY OF THE VALLEY, PINKS, ROSES, VIOLETS, DAISIES, PANSIES, LILIES, WILD FLOWERS, FORMING A COLLECTION OF FINE FLOWERS AND PARISIAN NOVELTIES NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
STRAW DEPARTMENT.
ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHAPES IN STRAW, CHIP, NEAPOLITAN, LEGHORN, SWISS AND FRENCH BRAIDS, IN BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND, WITH OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING SHAPES:

Rival,	Valentina,	Cecilia,	Vesta,
Park,	St. Clair,	Rubens,	Maud,
Agnes,	Bianca,	Venice,	Lida,
Bijou,	Sunbeam,	Teviot,	Wave,
Delight,	Corienne,	Lucerne,	Rosalind,
Lynette,	Vandyck,	Caviles,	Marine,

WITH ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOODS.
TIE AND SCARF DEPARTMENT.
1,200 DOZEN TIES, WORTH $1.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
WIDE RICH SILK TIES, DEEP FRINGES.
RICH BROCADE TIES, DEEP FRINGES.
WIDE PLAIN WINDSOR TIES.
HALF SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, FRINGED.
WIDE RICH SHADED SILK SCARFS.
WIDE RICH CHANGEABLE SILK SCARFS.
PLAIN FRINGED TIES, SIX INCHES WIDE.
CRAPE DECHINE, WITH AND WITHOUT FRINGE.
RICH IMPORTED SILK SCARFS. THE ABOVE LOT OF GOODS HAVE BEEN SOLD FROM 50c. TO $1 25. THEY WILL BE PUT ON A SEPARATE COUNTER AND CLOSED OUT. THE CHOICE OUT OF THE ENTIRE LOT FOR 25c.
PARASOL DEPARTMENT.
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF PARASOLS.
ALL THE NEW SHADES OF PARASOLS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF HANDLES.
MISSES' SILK PARASOLS, 60c. UP.
LADIES' RUFFLED PARASOL, $1.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, [illegible] UP.
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
SILK FRINGES IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
RICH BLACK SILK FRINGES.
RICH PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS.
BEAD FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. PIECE UP.
SILK FRINGES, 5c. YARD UP.
SILK AND VELVET DEPARTMENT.
LINING SILKS, 25c. YARD.
BONNET SILKS, 62c. YARD UP.
RICH WATERED SILKS, $1 YARD.
AUCTION LOTS OF SILKS, CHEAP.
LACE DEPARTMENT.
LACE SHAWLS, PARASOL COVERS, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, BARBES, COLLARS,
SETS, SLEEVES, &C., REAL AND IMITATION.
TRIMMING LACES, YAK, POINT, DUCHESS, THREAD, GUIPURE MALTESE, CLUNY, VALENCIENNES AND FRENCH LACES. VERY LOW.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
OPENING OVER 12,000 YARDS REAL GUIPURE LACES, TO BE SOLD WAY BELOW GOLD COST. THEY COMMENCE AS LOW AS 15c. YARD; 1½ INCHES WIDE, 30c.; 2 INCHES WIDE, [illegible]; 2½ INCHES, 69c.; WIDER WIDTHS IN PROPORTION.
AT KINZEY'S.
FRENCH GUIPURES, ALL SILK, 8c. YARD UP.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., UP.
DUCHESS LACES, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c. YARD.
MALTESE AND CLUNY LACES, 5c. YARD UP.
WHITE FINE SHETLAND VEILS, AT 25c.
SILK PUSHER LACE BARBES, 50c., 60c., 75c., UP.
CROCHET EDGINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c. YARD.
LINEN SAXONY EDGINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., YARD.
ALL THE NEW VEIL LACES AND TISSUES.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
FINE HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 28c., 31c., YARD UP.
VERY WIDE EMBROIDERIES, 20c., 25c. YARD.
FINE HAND-WORK, WIDE, AT 25c. YARD.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
10,000 YARDS OF MARSEILLES AND PIQUE EMBROIDERED FLOUNCING, WORTH $1 YARD, TO BE SOLD AT 25c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
8,000 YARDS FINEST EMBROIDERY, TRIMMED WITH REAL LACES; MOST OF THEM COST 60c. YARD TO IMPORT. WE SHALL SELL THE CHOICE AT 25c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
INFANTS' WORKED WAISTS FROM 25c. up.
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS, 15c., up.
APPLIQUE LACE TIDIES, 31c., up.
FINE LACE TIDIES, 15c., 20c., 25c., up.
MARSEILLES MATS, FRINGED, 10c each.
COLLAR AND RUFFLING DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF LACE AND LINEN COLLARS CLOSING OUT AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.
LACE BOWS AND TIES, 15c., 20c., 25c., up.
VALENCIENNES LACE RUFFLINGS, 10c. yard.
VICTORIA LAWN PUFFINGS, 5c. yard.
FANCY RUFFLINGS, 20c., 25c., 31c., piece.
WHITE PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 15c. piece up.
TUCKINGS, PLAITINGS AND RUFFLINGS LOW.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
NEEDLE-WORK, WITH INITIALS, 12½c.
ALL LINEN HEMSTITCH, 12½c., 15c., 20, 25c., up.
ALL LINEN CORDED AND HEMMED, 12½c.
GENTS' ALL LINEN HEMMED, 15c., 20c., 25c., up.
GENTS' LINEN HEMSTITCH, 25c., 29c., 31c., 40c.
BOYS' HEMMED, FAST COLORS, 5c.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
200 DOZENS APPLIQUE LACE CORNERS, WORTH $1, WE ARE SELLING AT 25c.
500 DOZENS ALL LINEN HEMSTITCH AND EMBROIDERED ALL ROUND AT 50c.
200 DOZENS ALL LINEN HEMSTITCH AND NEEDLEWORK CORNERS AT 25c.
300 DOZENS EXTRA FINE RICH GOODS IN BOTH GENTS' AND LADIES' FROM 50c. up.
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS, 15c. yard.
FINE JOTTED AND STRIPED DO., 25c.
TUCKED NAINSOOKS, 31c., 35c., 40c., 45c.
TUCKED EMBROIDERED NAINSOOKS, 75c.
FINE INDIA JACONETS, 31c. yard.
EXTRA SATIN STRIPED PIQUES, 25c.
EXTRA FINE VICTORIA LAWN,
1¼ YARDS WIDE SELLING AT 25c.
FINE WHITE DIMITY 25c. yard.
FINE PRINTED LINENS, 31c. yard.
CLOSING OUT ODD LOTS LACE CURTAINS.
UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.
FINE TRIMMED CHEMISE, AT 69c.
INSERTED AND TRIMMED CHEMISE, 75c.
FINELY TUCKED BOSOMS, 85c.
EMBROIDERED AND RUFFLED CHEMISE, 95c.
EMBROIDERED AND TUCKED CHEMISE, $1.
EXTRA FINE RUFFLED AND CORDED, $1 25.
TUCKED BACK AND FRONT TRIMMED, $1 45.
EMBROIDERED AND TUCKED BACK AND FRONT, $1 88.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE TUCKED DRAWERS, 47c.
FINE TUCKED AND RUFFLED DRAWERS, 58c.
FINELY-TRIMMED AND TUCKED DRAWERS, 75c.
EMBROIDERED AND TUCKED DRAWERS, 96c.
RUFFLED, TUCKED, AND RUFFLED DRAWERS, $1.
EMBROIDERED, TUCKED, AND RUFFLED DRAWERS, $1 57.
AT KINZEY'S.
EXTRA FINE TUCKED SKIRTS, 74c., 88c.
FINELY-RUFFLED AND TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
CLUSTER TUCKS AND RUFFLED SKIRTS, $1 25.
BIAS, PLAITED, AND TUCKED SKIRTS, [illegible].
EXTRA FINE AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, $2 25 TO $7.
AT KINZEY'S.
DRESSING SACQUES AND NIGHT ROBES, 96c. UP.
MISSES', BOYS', AND LADIES' APRONS.
RUBBER APRONS, BIBS, BUSTLES, AND PADS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TWO CASES GENUINE FRENCH COUTIL CORSETS, FINELY MADE. WE SHALL SELL THEM AT [illegible].
FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 69c. UP.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED CORSETS, [illegible].
BUSTLES, EVERY STYLE, FROM 25c. UP.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN HOSIERY, CHEAP.
SILKCLOCKED BALBRIGGANS, 38c.
REGULAR MADE HOSIERY, 25c.
EXTRA LENGTH BALBRIGGANS, 48c.
ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c., UP.
FANCY HOSE, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
ONE-BUTTON KID GLOVES, 39c. PAIR.
TWO-BUTTON STITCHED KIDS, 69c. PAIR.
UNDRESSED KIDS, TWO BUTTONS, 49c. PAIR.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, ALL COLORS, 50c. PAIR.
12,000 PAIRS LUPIN'S KID GLOVES IN OPERAS, MODES, AND BLACKS, STITCHED AND PLAIN, AT 50c. PAIR.
JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.
REAL WHITBY JET EARRINGS, 25c. PAIR.
SHELL GILT OXIDIZED IVORY, JET, STEEL, CORAL, AND CORALLINE JEWELRY.
IN ALL THE NEW NOVELTIES FROM PARIS.
BONNET ORNAMENTS, LOCKETS, CHAINS, PINS.
SETS, EARRINGS, SCREWS, BUCKLES, BRACELETS, &c.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE ASSORTMENT FANCY WORK AND TOILET BASKETS.
AT KINZEY'S.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES IN GILT VELVET, OXIDIZED RUSSIA, SWISS CARVED FROM 10c. UP
AT KINZEY'S.
BRONZES, OXIDIZED RUSSIA LEATHER AND FINE VIENNA GOODS, LOW.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE VIENNA CARVED FANS, 15c.
SILK FANS, GILT STICKS, 86c.
VIENNA SILK FANS, 19c.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN FANS
AT KINZEY'S.
RUSSIA PORTEMONNAIES, 50c.
BAGS WITH BELTS, 75c.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN BELTS, PORTEMONNAIES AND CASES, &c.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE PERFUMERIES, SOAPS AND FANCY GOODS.
WAX DOLLS FROM 25c. TO [illegible].
LARGE CARVED BACK COMBS, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S.
SWISS CARVED GOODS DEPARTMENT.
TOWEL, HAT AND COMB RACKS, MATCH-SAFES, BRACKETS, BOXES, PAPER-CUTTERS, WALL-POCKETS, MIRRORS, CHROMOS AND FANCY FRAMES.
AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING ON MONDAY OVER 300 LOTS OF GOODS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES. SOME OF THE CHEAPEST GOODS OFFERED THIS SEASON.
AT KINZEY'S.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
767 and 769 Broadway,
CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 430 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202¼ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.
2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,297 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.
3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.
4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.
5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
NO. 33 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE,
PARIS.
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED.

Office of the Globe Fire Insurance Company,
No. 176 Broadway,
New-York, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES,
Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE 1902.

The Company offer at par and accrued interest, until further notice, $1,000,000 of the above bonds. If preferred, the next coupon will be detached and interest to May 1, deducted from the payment.

The bonds bear interest at Seven per Cent., have coupons attached, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and can be registered in the name of holder, or pass as a bearer bond, as may be desired from time to time. The bonds are convertible at par into stock, between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of March next, there will be drawn by lot, at the office of the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad Company, in the City of Springfield, State of Illinois, twenty-three bonds of said Company. Notice of the bonds so drawn will be given in due time.

S. H. MELVIN, President
Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad Company.
Feb. 26, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway,
Cleveland, Ohio, March 8, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 5th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving or not, as shall seem to them proper, a lease of the said railway, its branches and leased lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, then to be submitted to said stockholders for their action; and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid, and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.

H. B. HURLBUT, President.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Office Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company,
Springfield, Ill., March 31, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of previous notice, the following-named first mortgage bonds of this Company were drawn by lot on the 15th inst., and will be purchased, at par and accrued interest, if presented at the office of MORTON, BLISS & CO., in the City of New-York, on the 15th of April, or within thirty days thereafter, viz.:

108	244	320	322
242	398	444	445
480	888	889	1,021
1,052	1,201	1,327	1,340
1,378	1,399	1,400	1,645
1,680	1,864	1,132	

Office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 5th day of April next, and will reopen on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

Office Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,
New-York, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

Office United States Warehouse Company,
No. 7 State-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Trustees and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 8. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-book will be closed from April 1 until after the election.

IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, and inspectors of the next election, will be held at their office, No. 120 Broadway, on Monday, April 7, 1873. Poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
New-York, March 24, 1873.

Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company,
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 14th April inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Hanover, Continental, Gebhard, Firemens', Star, German American, Mercantile, Manhattan, Relief, and others, by

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City, and School District Bonds. Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List. THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

Office of the Second-avenue Railroad Co.,
New-York, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1873, at No. 34 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed March 27, and be reopened April 10, 1873.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

Office of the Panama Railroad Co.,
New-York, March 14, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors of the Panama Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the company, Nos 59 and 61 Wall-st., on Monday, the 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

Office of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company,
No. 166 Broadway,
New-York, March 28, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board.

J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A CARD.

C. C. BEDELL respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has fitted up those large stores Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., making a large and elegant reception-room, exclusively for employers, where he continues to supply them, as usual, with first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A HOME WANTED IN A PRIVATE family in the City by two young, tidy, neat, (Welsh Protestant,) girls, who have been in this country a short time, and will be recommended by their clergyman in this City; both will do anything which may be desired in a family; prefer a good steady home in preference to high wages; thoroughly understand their duties in every respect. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS GERman and French wishes a situation as companion or governess in some family intending to visit Vienna the coming Summer, where she has friends, and would consider her passage money and expenses as compensation for her services. Address Vienna, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., ALL parties wanting help, and all help wanting situations, call immediately; professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, waitresses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, ladies' maids, nurses, house-workers; all nations.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found large selection of very desirable servants. Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also waiters and coachmen.

ALL LADIES WISHING GOOD GERMAN, French, and Irish help, would do well by calling at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.) References investigated.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS or Plain Seamstress.—By a very neat, tidy, young girl, with best City recommendations; will be generally useful in a family; moderate wages; is very kind and affectionate to children. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman, as competent chamber-maid and good plain sewer, or to take care of a baby; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen at the fancy-store, 4th-av., near 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or nurse and seamstress, by a neat and tidy young girl in a private family; has good references, and is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; neat and tidy; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLORED GIRL as a chambermaid. Apply No. 146 West 30th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two very neat young people who have best recommendations and thoroughly understand their duties in a family in every respect; have no objections to do the work of a family between them, without assistance; chamber-maid understands her work in every particular; will go in the country with a family during the Summer, and return with them in the Fall. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK—COACHMAN OR MANAGING Farmer.—A Scotch Protestant couple; wife as first-class cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; husband as coachman or managing farmer; both can give unexceptionable City references; no objection to any part of the country. Parties wishing to employ a responsible and capable couple inquire for C. C., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy young woman, a situation in a private family; has good references, and understands cooking in all its various branches; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking, boning, larding, &c.; good baker; prefers country; one year's City reference from her last place; is neat and obliging. Apply to A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS A first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; will go to a private family or a boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE A situation for their cook; she is a good cook, neat, orderly, and most trustworthy in kitchen; honest and obliging; she will do coarse washing. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at present place of employment, No. 5 Park-av.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, and desserts of all kinds; is careful and reliable in her kitchen; age forty; wages $25; City or country; City references. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—WITHOUT WASHING; CITY OR country; wages $20; by a neat and capable young woman; City references; well trained for a superior family cook; good bread baker. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a respectable Protestant young woman, with excellent reference, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as good cook in a private family; has got the best of city references from her last place, where she has lived for six years. Can be seen at No. 81 6th-av., second floor, back room.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—IN THE country, by two sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman; understands all kinds of cooking; good bread and biscuit maker; best reference; willing to go to the country. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS A superior cook and who makes excellent bread, cakes and biscuits; in country or City; good reference. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to cook, wash, and iron for a small family; neat and tidy in her kitchen; good City references. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman; very respectable and very good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; willing and obliging; City or country; very best references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, cordon bleu, in a private family, where a kitchen-maid is to be had; good City reference. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH woman, as thorough cook; excellent references. Apply at No. 125 Charlton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A GOOD ENGLISH COOK, AND several general servants; no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WHO is a first-class cutter and fitter; will go by the day in families. Address Dress-maker, No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dress-maker by the day or week. Address No. 477 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., two stairs, back room.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, instantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, ENGLISH, Scotch, and Irish female servants found at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at Mrs. HILD's German Institute.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF UNdoubted respectability, who has had considerable success as a writer, and is a fine elocutionist, also a practical housekeeper, would take charge of a house in New-York for a party of gentlemen, who would unite to secure a refined and comfortable home at the least expense; or in any other business that would insure her a support; mutual references. Address for one week, M. W. R., Newark Post-office, N. J.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A FIRST-CLASS family wishing to leave their house for the summer with a quiet American woman, can find one by calling immediately on Miss BARBER, No. 113 West 25th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WELL-recommended young woman, who is a good plain cook, first-class washer and ironer; will do anything required in a family; has no objections to a good home in the country; can take care of butter, milk, and churn; will give three years' and two years' reference in last situations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, REspectable German girl, a situation in a private family; has good references; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT Welsh girl, as regular house-maid; fully competent in the discharge of her duties; first-class City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG TIDY woman; a first-rate washer and ironer; and a good plain cook; City or country; good City reference. Apply at 621 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general house-work in a small private family; or to cook, wash, and iron; best of City reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT girl; fully competent to take a baby from its birth and bring it up on a bottle; best reference; no objection to the country. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LADIES' MAID OR NURSE.—WITH A family going to Europe this Spring, by a young Protestant woman, who is perfectly competent for her duties, never sea sick, and refers to the family she is now living with at Irvington, on the Hudson. Address Sarah, care of G. D. M., Post-office Box No. 104, Irvington.

LADIES' MAID.—A FIRST-CLASS SWISS ladies' maid, who speaks French, German, and English, wishes a situation; with a lady about to travel preferred; unexceptionable City reference. Address S. S., Box 57 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH, OF PREPOSsessing appearance, good character, and undoubted ability; understands every branch of her business perfectly; good wages required; prefers Europe, but will go to Newport or up the Hudson. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID where her qualities would be appreciated; she is a competent hair-dresser and very tasteful dress-maker and seamstress; references unexceptionable. Apply at the French Office No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS a very superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing perfectly; has three years' reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman; very respectable, and first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of fine work; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' finery and French fluting; will assist in chamber-work and go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—ONE OF THE BEST IN the City; not afraid of big washes, but wants full pay; can do anything required of her in her line; long and good City references. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant laundress; three years best City references; City or country; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 621 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her house. Mrs. Burns, No. 332 West 38th-st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNdress; understands all kinds of polishing, fluting, &c.; best of reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 and 342 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO is thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; can give many years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 800 6th-av., between 45th and 46th-sts.; ring the second bell.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP
OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman; the entire charge of an infant from birth; none more neat in appearance or more thoroughly competent; the very best City references; wages, $20 or $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS infants' nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth and bring it up on the bottle if required; no objection to travel with a lady anywhere during Summer; best City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 345 6th-av., milliner's store.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, RESPECTable woman, as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or the care of one or two grown children, or an invalid lady and travel; best City reference. Call at No. 295 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; has one and six years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED nurse; can take the full charge of an infant or grown children; three years' City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, (FOURteen years of age,) to take care of a child in a private family. Call at No. 248 West 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain seamstress; will take care of one or two growing children; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references; no objection to country. Call at No. 390 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS, LADY'S MAID, OR Seamstress.—By a highly respectable young woman, or nurse young or growing children; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, and do all kinds family sewing neatly; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to assist with other work; no objections to the country; has City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as seamstress, and to do light chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WAITRESS.—FULLY CAPABLE OF FILLing a man's place at waiting, in the care of silver, and making salads; young, quick, neat; good City references; wages $18. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress, or Nurse and Plain Sewing.—By a very neat, tidy, and obliging and respectable young woman; she is a very good waitress, also chamber-maid; experienced nurse; very kind to children; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, a respectable Protestant girl; good references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 234 East 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to go to the country; best references. Apply at No. 331 East 21st-st.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 154 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employe; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

BUTLER.—AN ENGLISH BUTLER HAVing the very best references as to honesty, sobriety, neatness and efficiency in a first-class family; City or country. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

CAPABLE MALE AND FEMALE servants, both Protestant and Catholic, German, English, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish, for City or country, constantly on hand at Carpenter's agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom, a German married man, (no family,) of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; is a stylish and careful driver and good groom; will be found perfectly sober, civil, and willing; six years' best City reference. Address S. A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands his business; ten years' reference from his last employer. Call or address A. V. F., No. 103 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable young married man, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to assist in the garden, and to milk if required; wishes a cottage to live in; can furnish the best of references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN, PLAIN GARDENER, AND General Servant about a Gentleman's Place.—By a Scotch Protestant man, aged thirty-three years; will refer to present employer, in this City, who has known him for the past four years; cause of leaving present situation, family is giving up housekeeping. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; understands the care of horses thoroughly; honest, sober, and obliging; five years' reference from last employer. Apply at last employer's office, No. 24 South-st., New-York, or address for two days Thomas, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, as coachman, gardener, farmer, or useful man; experienced gardener; vegetables, grapes, &c.; good, careful driver; take care and do the work on a gentleman's place; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE Protestant man as coachman or groom; understands his business; is trustworthy and can furnish best of references from last employer. Call or address No. 321 West 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A CAREFUL CITY driver, steady and trustworthy man, who is always on hand and ready at call; can give six years of best City references. Address Coachman, No. 134 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—A RESPECTABLE colored man wants a situation as coachman and his wife as cook; both highly efficient in their respective capacities, and have excellent references from former employers. Call or address No. 130 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant married man, as coachman; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk, and is willing to be useful in any capacity; good reference. Address or call on S. W., No. 114 Bleecker-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man, (German,) who has lived with first-class families in this City; best City reference. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 6 East 18th-st., in private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO has had long experience; is an excellent groom and careful driver; first-class City references. Address J. H., private stable, No. 7 West 9th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant man; best of City reference; no objections to town or country. Call or address T. R., No. 32 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE AMERICAN man highly recommended by his last two employers; City or country driver. Address J. H. C., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man, without incumbrance; wife as cook; have first-class reference; would go to the country. Call or address J. W., at No. 111 West 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD SINGLE MAN; a good City driver, a good groom, and sober; best of references. Call or address for two days J. M., No. 1,252 Broadway, A. M. Coleman's saddlery.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call at No. 166 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE man; best of City references from last employer. Call or address, Coachman, No. 40 East 32d-st.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN and wife without incumbrance, to take charge of a farm or gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farm-work and care of horses. Apply, by letter, for one week, to John R. Jones, Leonia Station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey.

FARMER, USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A young Englishman, aged twenty-four years, just landed; can do general farm-work, also very handy as a carpenter; is willing to work at moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A first-class gardener and florist; understands the care of hot and cold graperies; has long experience in the business; will be found sober, willing, and obliging; best reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—OF LONG PRACTICAL EXperience in the culture of green and hot house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also the laying out and improving of new places; is married; small family; testimonials satisfactory. Address M. E. R., No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THAT UNDERstands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his present employer; thoroughly understands green-house plants, graperies, raising vegetables, &c. Address P. Horan, Bergen Post-office, New Jersey.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, Protestant, as gardener; no incumbrances; fully understands green-house, graperies, fruits, vegetables, laying out new grounds; first-class references. Address J. S., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENer in all its branches by a married man, Swiss; can give first-class recommendations; none need apply without glass. Address J. C., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; understands the business in all its branches; married; good reference. Address F. W., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young, temperate, industrious man, aged twenty-six years; is a first-rate groom; has been two and a half years in last situation; can also drive, milk, assist in gardening, &c.; will refer to last employer in this City. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A thoroughly competent man of long experience and capability; can produce superior City reference; no objection to the country. Address A., Smyth's saddlers' store, 903 6th-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

GROOM, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, lately landed, as groom or coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call at No. 29 West 44th-st.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as porter in a store or warehouse; not afraid of work; best references. Address No. 311 East 31st-st., top floor.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN WHO CAN milk and work in a garden, and who is willing to make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses and carriages, and can drive. Apply at No. 87 3d-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG AMERICAN man to work on a gentleman's place in the country; understands the care of horses; can milk and do plain gardening; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WATCHMAN, TIME-KEEPER, LIGHT porter, or like situation, by a respectable young Englishman aged 25; will give best City recommendations as to honesty, character, sobriety, and is willing to be useful in any capacity. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant waiter in a private family; City or country; is thoroughly efficient, and has references which will bear strict investigation. Address M. J., Box No. 28 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS first-class waiter in a private family; is without exception one of the best waiters in the country; has very best of City reference from last place. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS families who are willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodation at Morristown, N. J., can learn all particulars by calling at No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

PERSONS WISHING COUNTRY BOARD can learn of desirable accommodations by addressing Post-office Box No. 92, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

EAST ORANGE, MAIN-ST., NEW-JERSEY.—Lost your address in answer to A., Box No. 100, in *Times* of last week. Please address B., Box No. 100 *Times* Up-town Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON M. BODMAN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 696 Broadway.

Offers for lease, store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley-place, will lease together or separately; rent $1,200; store, with back room and front basement, $550; first floor $900. Entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th-av., corner Waverley-place; good stand for dentistry, millinery, or dress-making; rent $700; possession immediately; will put in order.

HOTEL TO LEASE—NEAR HIGH Bridge, the Parker House, within three minutes' walk of High Bridge; one of the most popular Summer resorts around New-York; rent $1,500. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WORK-SHOPS, 26 feet front and 46 feet deep, on third and fourth floors, in building No. 8 Extra-place; water and water-closets; $15 each. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED room in the Young Men's Christian Association building, suitable for studio or lodging room. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FINE LIGHT offices, three connecting rooms, in rear building, No. 58 Wall-st. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine-st.

NO. 23 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-square.—To lease for twenty-one years, for business purposes. Apply to K. CORNWALLIS, Counselor-at-Law, No. 48 Wall-st.

A.—TO LET LOW, THE FIVE-STORY building, No. 438 Canal-st., through to Vestry; been occupied for five years as a furniture-store.
H. P. DE GRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

TO LET—STORE NO. 2,268 3D-AV., WEST side, between 123d and 124th sts., opposite bank, savings bank, and post-office. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st.

A LARGE SECOND FLOOR, FIVE rooms, business or private, No. 21 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway.

FIVE LOFTS TO LET AT NO. 131 WILLiam-st., between John and Fulton. Size 25x80. Inquire of MERRITT BROTHERS, No. 75 John-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN TRAVELING in Europe wishes to sell a pair of bright bay
KENTUCKY HORSES,
sixteen hands high, six years old, warranted sound and kind every way; harness will be sold if wanted. Can be seen to-day from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., at No. 128 West 14th-st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE wants to sell his horses; sixteen hands, only six years old, stylish blacks, long tails, sound and kind in every way; also, a Brewster landau and harness. No. 128 West 31st-st., or G. W. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

WANTED—HORSES TO PASTURE, OR board, drive, and break. Address B. H. SEAMAN, Merrick, Long Island. Reference, S. B. M. Stokes, No. 52 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 109 EAST 28TH-ST.
Handsome rooms, furnished, with or without board; brown-stone house; splendid location; all modern improvements. Front room for a doctor's office.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.
Handsome well-furnished rooms, with good table, in the first-class house, No. 48 West 15th-st. Highest references.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.
Two desirable rooms on first floor to let, with board. Ready for occupancy. References exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.,
Near Broadway.—To let, with board, large room, second floor; all conveniences. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 149 WEST 46TH-ST.
A very handsome bedroom and sitting-room to gentlemen only, without board.

NO. 20 EAST 33D-ST.—NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished front room and bedroom in private family to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; parties willing to pay for the comforts of a home will find this a desirable place; references exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870.) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,257 Broadway.

A SECOND FLOOR—FOUR ROOMS, water, gas, bath; by pleasant Summer Park, Washington-square; rental moderate. Address R., Post-office Box No. 4,345.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, bathroom; house and appointments first-class in every particular. Refer to H. R. DREW, No. 155 5th-av.

NO. 1 EAST 41ST-ST., CORNER 5TH-AV.—Elegant suites of rooms to let, from May, at reduced prices; permanent desired.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, to rent on 30th-st., near 5th-av.; references. Address ROW, Up-town *Times* Office, 32d-st.

NO. 391 WEST 23D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, for families or gentlemen; Summer prices; references required.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references given and required.

FURNISHED—CHEERFUL FRONT ROOM, for one or two gentlemen; large closets, bath. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND hall room to let, with board, at No. 218 West 4th-st.; references required.

A. TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS. HANDsomely furnished, in a private house, to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class board. Apply at No. 15 West 43d-st., near 5th-av.

FRONT HALL ROOM, ALSO SECOND floor, with or without private table. No. 33 West 33d-st.

A PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table, water, and bath. No. 250 Madison-av.

TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms; house adapted for gentlemen of quiet habits. No. 35 West 10th-st.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with unexceptionable table-board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy; fever and ague unknown; Water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't.
C. BANTA, Sec'y.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.— Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

DIVIDENDS.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office Grand Central Depot,
New-York, April 3, 1873.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The bonds of this issue, due May 1, 1873, can be exchanged, bond for bond, at any time on or previous to that date, for the new Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1900.

Interest payable May and November.

The new bonds are of the following denominations: Registered—$1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Coupon—$1,000. After May 1, 1873, this will be the only mortgage upon the road and franchises of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

Office of Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad,
Jeffersonville, March 28, 1873.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, maturing at Bank of America, New-York, April 1, will be paid at maturity, or the holders thereof may, at their option, receive First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed, at (95) ninety-five in exchange therefor. The exchange will be made bond for bond, and the difference of five (5) per cent. will be paid the holder in cash at the time of making the exchange.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

Office of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company,
(Stonington Railroad,)
New-York, March 27, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

Office Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company,
New-York, March 26, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 28th day of April next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of April prox.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

Office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, March 11, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Tuesday, April 15. The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th of April, both inclusive.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

No. 33 New-st., New-York, March 27, 1873.

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at my office.

THEODORE BERDELL.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN A STORAGE WAREhouse, to do office work; wages, $3 50 per week. Address, giving age and reference, S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without children, to take care of a gentleman's place in the country; the man must be a good gardener, and understand the care of horses and cows, and the wife a good cook or laundress; they must be well recommended. Apply to A. B. B., Room No. 22, No. 20 Exchange-place.

WANTED—BY A LADY A SHORT DIStance out of the City, a Protestant experienced nurse to take charge of a child about two years old, and to sew; reference required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A CHONOMETER OR REGUlator maker; a practical and first-class workman. Apply by letter to R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; give references, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

THIS WEEK
AN EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
TWO PLAYS AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
EVERY EVENING AND AT THE SATURDAY MATINEE,
The brilliant little comedy-drama,
COUSIN JACK,
and an original and most mirth-provoking sketch, in three acts, entitled,
MICAWBER,
in which Mr. George Fawcett Rowe will sustain his original part of WILKINS MICAWBER, an impersonation declared by the London Press worthy to be classed with Mr. Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle." The play will be presented with the following strong cast of characters:

Wilkins Micawber..........Mr. George Fawcett Rowe
Uriah Heep..........Mr. F. F. Mackay
David Copperfield..........Mr Claude Burroughs
Mr. Wickfield..........Mr. Welsh Edwards
Bailiff..........Mr. W. Quigley
Detective..........Mr. W. Stuart
Betsey Trotwood..........Miss Emily Mestayer
Agnes Wickfield..........Miss Imogene Fowler
Mrs. Micawber..........Miss Josephine Laurens

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, production, with brilliant scenery and appointments, of
FROU-FROU,
and reappearance of
MISS AGNES ETHEL.
Seats may now be secured.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME,
NOW OPEN.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
In order that
THE VAST THRONGS
who have as yet been unable to see
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
may have an opportunity, Mr. Barnum has concluded to remain
THE ENTIRE WEEK
AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING,
(Rink,) corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
100,000 NEW AND INTERESTING NOVELTIES.
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.
SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.
SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.
CROWDS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS.
CROWDS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS.
CROWDS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS.
Ladies and Children will avoid the crowd by attending the Afternoon Performances.
Two separate performances at the same time, in two separate circus rings.
Doors open from 1 till 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
Double Hippodrome performances begin at 2 and 8.
Admission to all, 50 cents; children under 9, 25 cents; a few reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
☞ FREE ADMISSION TO ALL who purchase the "LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM," written by himself, a book of 800 pages, illustrated. Price reduced from $3 50 to $1 50.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NINTH WEEK OF
Mr. SOTHERN
in
DAVID GARRICK
and
LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND SETTLED,
which will be presented
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
embracing in their casts the
FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. BISHOP,
Mr. CARROLL, Mr. BROWNE,
Mr. LEONARD, Mr. HOLLAND,
Mr. EDWIN, Mr. DURRAN,
Mr. PECK.
Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI,
Miss ROSE COGHLAN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
J. E. HAYES..........Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 7,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
Last two weeks of the fourth edition of
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY, IN WHICH
THE ACCREDITED APOSTLE OF FUN
has achieved a degree of success that has never been equaled in the annals of amusements in America.

The thronged audiences that nightly assemble at this elegant theatre, and who, by their lavish applause and hearty laughter, attest their appreciation and enjoyment of the admirable entertainment presented by the funny Fox and his faithful followers, afford undeniable evidence of the undiminished popularity of the "American Grimaldi" and his unrivaled corps of specialty artists. The most attractive performance in the city.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

L. B. LENT'S
NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CARAVAN, AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,
THE GREAT AMUSEMENT TRIUMPH OF 1873,
WILL REMAIN IN NEW-YORK
AT 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
as the entire Mammoth Establishment will positively commence a traveling tour through the New-England States on MONDAY, April 14.
NEW FEATURES AND FRESH NOVELTIES FOR THE CLOSING WEEK.
ALL THE GREAT CIRCUS ARTISTS,
and the wonderful array of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
with the extraordinary exhibition of
PHENOMENAL HUMAN CURIOSITIES.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON.
BRILLIANT EXHIBITION EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 1 and 7. Arenic displays commence at 2 and 8. ONE FIFTY CENT TICKET ADMITS TO ALL THE SHOWS.
Children under 9 years 25 cents.

VOKES FAMILY—RETURN TO AMERICA.

Messrs. SHOOK and PALMER, of the Union-square Theatre, have the honor to announce that they have arranged with Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer for the appearance of the wonderful
VOKES FAMILY
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
for a BRIEF SEASON OF TWO WEEKS, commencing MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, on which occasion they will appear in one of their celebrated specialties. A full company from the UNION-SQUARE THEATRE will appear with the VOKES FAMILY. Sale of seats will begin on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, at the box-office, Niblo's Garden.

STEINWAY HALL.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
THE
JUBILEE SINGERS
OF
FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.
Previous to their departure for Europe, will give a FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
On MONDAY EVENING, April 7,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Steinway Hall, Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and American Missionary Association, No. 56 Reade-st.

Y. M. C. A.
YALE GLEE CLUB.
The only appearance this season in New-York, at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 10,
GLEES, COLLEGE SONGS, &C.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or at the hall.

ARCTIC REGIONS.
DR. HAYES'
LAST LECTURE,
ASSOCIATION HALL, TUESDAY, APRIL 8.
Tickets 5 c. each, with reserved seat.

TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 7, at 8.
Mr. Trenor's Classes continue open till May.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR APRIL!
Horace Waters & Son, 481 B'way, N.Y.,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Other Organs, $55 up, for cash. Monthly installments received, from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS
On the EASIEST TERMS.
"The Silver Tongues,"
On rental and sale per installment plan.
Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846.)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

AT HAINES BROS.',
No. 27 Union-square,
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 1st 4th-av.)

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE PRIOR to removal. $125; beautiful iron-frame pianoforte; modern improvements; fully guaranteed.
GOLDSMITH'S, No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, and maid; second floor preferred, with private table; location between 15th and 23d sts., 3d and 6th avs.; must be first class. Address G. W. K., Box No. 1,604 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager
LAST SIX PERFORMANCES
of
UNCLE SAM; Or,
THE FLIRTATION.
SARDOU'S
PROHIBITED COMEDY ON AMERICAN SOCIETY.

LAST NIGHTS OF MRS. JOHN WOOD.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
LAST NIGHTS OF ALL THE MAGNIFICENT REALISMS.
LAST NIGHTS OF THIS BRILLIANT CAST: Mr. Harry Crisp, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. E. F. Ketchum, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mr. M. Golden, Mr. Geo. De Vere, Miss Annie Deland, Miss Mary Cary, Miss Ella Dietz.

LAST MATINEE
of
UNCLE SAM,
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 14,
A SPECIAL REALISTIC REVIVAL
of the
WORLD-FAMOUS LOCAL DRAMA,
BY MR. AUGUSTIN DALY, ENTITLED
UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT!
With the great original Railroad effect, the novel Pier and River scene, &c., &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Curtain rises at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PROGRAMME o THIS WEEK.	MONDAY, NEW YEAR'S EVE. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. THURSDAY, (last night of) NEW YEAR'S EVE. FRIDAY, SATURDAY EVENING, (Last time,) OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. SATURDAY MATINEE, April 12, THE FAREWELL MATINEE OF NEW YEAR'S EVE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, and on WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, will be acted, for the first time at this theatre, the favorite comedy by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., entitled,
OLD HEADS
AND
YOUNG HEARTS.
Lady Alice Hawthorn..........Miss Fanny Davenport
Kate Rocket..........Linda Dietz
Lady Pompion..........Mrs. Gilbert
Jesse Rural..........Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Littleton Coke..........Mr. George Clarke
Tom Coke..........Louis James
Earl Pompion..........G. F. Devere
Col. Rocket..........D. Whiting
Lord Charles Roebuck..........B. T. Ringgold
Bob..........James Lewis
Stripe..........J. A. Mackay
Russell..........Carroll
William..........Beekman

An extraordinary programme for Easter Monday.

TUESDAY NIGHT, April 15,
first time here
of
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S FAMOUS DRAMA OF SOCIETY,
DIVORCE!
Which will be given with EVERY SCENE NEW, by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, and the brilliant and unapproachable
ORIGINAL CAST.
Seats for the opening night now ready.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager.
FOURTH WEEK,
22D to the 28TH
performance of
MR. BOUCICAULT
in the New Drama in 3 acts,
entitled
DADDY O'DOWD.
To the World-famous plays,
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
ARRAH NA POGUE,
and KERRY,
Mr. Boucicault has now added a fourth picture of Irish Life and Scenery, destined, like those admirable pieces, to encircle the world with delightful entertainment.
EVERY NIGHT and
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FOSTER.
MONDAY, April 7, 1873.
AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock,
EVENING at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of the versatile actress, Miss
MINNIE FOSTER,
in Meredith's Protean drama of
MAD CAP.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, first time of the inimitable comedian STUART ROBSON, in his drama, LAW IN NEW-YORK.
MONDAY, April 14.—DOMINICK MURRAY, in ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Ned Buntline's thrilling realism,
THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE.
THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE.
Hon. W. F. CODY...the original...BUFFALO BILL.
J. B. OMOHUNDRO...the original...TEXAS JACK.
E. Z. C. JUDSON...famous as....NED BUNTLINE.
Mlle. MORLACCHI, the peerless DANSEUSE.
A BAND OF PAWNEE INDIANS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. 23D-ST.
First appearance of the Champion Dancer,
MASTER BARNEY, MASTER BARNEY,
who will appear in his inimitable breakdown, and as Jane Ann O'Hoolihan in the Intelligence Office.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The lady friends of WALDENSE LODGE, No. 9, will present [illegible] American Flag, at ASSOCIATION HALL, THIS EVENING. Rev. WM. H. BOOLE will present the flag. Rev. Dr. NORTHROP will receive it on behalf of the lodge. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. Prof. JOHN ADAMS will sing "The Star Spangled Banner." Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Gurley's book-store, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., and at the door this evening.

THE PILGRIMS.—THE SPLENDID paintings of the Pilgrim Progress will be exhibited in Spring-street Church, near Varick, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 7 and 8, at 8 P. M. A matinée on TUESDAY at 2½ P. M. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Admission 50 and 75 cents. Children 25 cents.
J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY, BLAIRSTOWN, N. J.—superior advantages for both sexes. Spring session opens March 25. Terms, $200 a year. Students can remain vacations. Reference: Rev. G. J. Mingins, N. Y. Send for Catalogue. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business. Summer session begins April 3, 1873.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors. Students are received at any time. ALONZO FLACK, President.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

$200 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS RITTER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for children, No. 208 East 18th-st. Spring term commences April 14. Reopens Sept. 24.

PARKSIDE.—A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR little boys, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

MISS S. M. PARKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, PH.D.

IN DARKNESS.

The City Below Grand-Street Without Gas—The Progress of the Gasmen's Strike.

At the present writing partial darkness and unqualified dismay reign in the City below Grand-street. People who read the morning papers of yesterday were in some measure prepared, but those who did not, and that class is reckoned by thousands in the lower portion of the City, were taken completely by surprise when, at a few minutes before 8 o'clock, the gas-lamps went suddenly out. The City lamps and the great majority of the private consumers in the section bounded by the south side of Grand and the North and East Rivers to the Battery, are supplied by the New-York Gas-light Company. A fortunate few living in that part of the City just indicated are supplied by the Mutual Gas Company, whose mains are laid through all the streets. Where the responsibility for the positive inconvenience and risk, and the probable loss incurred by the darkness that came upon the lower part of the City last night rests, may be told in a sentence. Last Summer the men employed in the New-York Gas-light Company's works struck for eight hours. Their demand was granted at once. Seven weeks ago, in the very worst part of the terribly severe Winter just passing away, the company compelled the men to return to the twelve-hour system without offering them any increase of pay. On Saturday at noon the gasmen demanded the re-establishment of the eight hours, and, being refused, left the works.

The attempt of the Company to supply the place of the men on strike, and their confident assertion that a full supply of gas would be at the service of the consumers last night, was made public in THE TIMES of yesterday. A number of Italian emigrants were brought from Ward's Island to supply the places of the men on strike. The greater portion of the first detachment that came down, after a few hours' experience, gave up, and asked to be sent back to the island. Nothing daunted, the company determined to hold out against the men, and several fresh batches of sunny Italy's stalwart sons were brought to the works. When the regular men struck, enough gas had been made to last over Saturday night, but when it became necessary to fill up the retorts anew, the Italians utterly failed. Yesterday morning the force of workers was increased, so that the company had three and sometimes four of the new men attempting to do the work that was, in times before the strike, assigned to one gasman. But with all this it became apparent early in the day that a sufficient supply of gas could not be made to meet the requirements of the company's customers. Superintendent Mowton accordingly sent out a notice by the police requesting the private consumers to turn off the gas that an opportunity to light the street lamps might be afforded. In a good many of the private offices down town, the janitors could not be found, and it will be well for merchants and others before entering offices this morning, where it is the custom to leave the gas burning low, to open the doors and allow the unconsumed gas—if there be any—to escape. It is possible that when the gas first failed it was supplied at fitful intervals for some time afterward, and in that case sufficient would have escaped to poison the atmosphere of a room. In the vicinity of the New-York Gas-Works yesterday the utmost quiet prevailed. The men on strike, dressed in their Sunday clothes, stood around in twos and threes discussing the situation. No attempt was made to molest any of the people coming out or going into the gas house. A large force of police were on duty, both in the gas-works and on the streets, immediately adjoining, but the strikers behaved in the most orderly manner. The leaders were about, and though no formal meetings were held, the men were urged on no account to get intoxicated or in any way give cause for the interference of the police.

Inside the gas-works the scene was very different. All was confusion and dismay. The Italian workers moved around like men who were made to work against their will. They were continually in one another's way, and made the most awkward attempts at "firing up." The truth is, these men are placed in a peculiar and not very enviable position. The officers of the gas company, when they found themselves without men, went to the authorities on Ward's Island, and offered to take a large number of Italians off their hands. The men, with their very limited knowledge of the language could hardly have formed a very correct idea of what was required of them. Many of them, when placed on board the steamer, and marched into the gas-works, with policemen standing all around, showed unmistakable signs of terror. Being ordered to take off their coats and go to work, shoveling coal into red-hot furnaces, was not calculated to assure them. Indeed, it is not certain but that a good many of the Italians believed that it was the purpose of the Island authorities to imprison them in the gas-works. No arrangement was made as to the wages they are to receive. Shortly after 8 o'clock, last evening a TIMES reporter called on Mr. Mowton, Superintendent of the New-York Gas-Works, to ascertain the condition of affairs. Policemen were on guard at the entrance to the office, who met all comers with the question, addressed in rather gruff tones, "What do you want?" Being informed of the reporter's mission, a message was sent to Superintendent Mowton, and that gentleman speedily made his appearance at the door, when the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Mr. Mowton, I called to ascertain the condition of affairs in the works; will the new men be able to supply the company's consumers with gas?

Superintendent—We are making gas as fast as we are able; owing to want of skill of the new men we are short, and will not be able to furnish a full supply to-night. Indeed, we cannot hold out more than a few hours longer.

Reporter—Will you be able to furnish gas on Monday night?

Superintendent—I can't tell that; we will do the best we can. I have sent out notices by the police to all the private consumers to cut off their gas, so that we will be in a position to supply the street lamps if possible.

Reporter—Is it still the firm determination of the company to refuse the demands of the men for the eight hours?

Superintendent—I don't know; I can't tell that. I must only do what I am directed to.

Reporter—Is there any probability that you will be able to supply gas on Monday night?

Superintendent—We may, but I don't know. We are making all the gas we can.

It will be noticed that the tone of the Superintendent was different on Saturday. Then he was confident that no difficulty—at least no insurmountable difficulty—would be thrown in the way of supplying the consumers by the strike. If the supply of gas the company have on hand can be judged from the position of the receiving tanks, their store is almost exhausted. Most of the tanks are level with the ground, and experience has demonstrated that, unless some other aid than such as can be furnished by the Italian laborers is obtained, the New-York Gas-light Company's consumers must go without gas, or the company must accede to the demands of the strikers.

AT THE OTHER GAS-WORKS.

In the City no intimation of a strike has been received by any of the superintendents. The Manhattan Gas-light Company, from their works at the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River, and at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, supply that portion of the City included between Grand and Thirty-fourth-street and the North and East Rivers. The superintendent of that company told a TIMES reporter last night they anticipated no trouble. All their men had gone to work as usual, and the night gang had come in a little before the regular time. Mr. Zollicoffer, President of the Metropolitan Company, from which the residents in the upper part of the City receive their gas, has not observed any signs of a strike. In the works of all these companies large bodies of police are still on duty, but no demonstration of hostility has been made by any of the strikers.

Prominent members of the Gasmen's Protective Union, several of whom were interviewed last evening, assert that the men employed in most of the gas-works of the City will strike to-morrow. The Mutual Gas-works, at the foot of East Eleventh-street, employ comparatively few men, and the Superintendent—so say the officers of the Gasmen's Protective Association—has received instructions to grant any privileges to the employes of the Mutual Company that the men on strike may obtain. It is, therefore, improbable that this company's consumers will be without gas at any time during the present strike. The Superintendent of the Manhattan Company (in this company the men are paid $1 a day more than the New-York Gas Company's employes) says several of the workers came to him voluntarily and expressed their entire satisfaction with both the pay and the hours of work they now obtain.

Some little excitement was occasioned last evening, about 7 o'clock, near the works of the New-York Gas Company. A German named Robert Blum, who is employed about the building, had just left the works, and was crossing First-avenue, when he received a violent blow in the face that knocked him down. Very much frightened, he shouted lustily for help. In a moment a dozen policemen were at his side. When raised to his feet, and asked who struck him, he pointed out a man named Andrew Casey, who stood near, gazing in a drunken stupor on the scene. Casey was at once arrested and taken to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up for the night. Blum is not hurt. The strikers do not believe that Casey is the guilty man, but have taken measures to ascertain who is. If found, he will be at once expelled from the society. The Sergeant in charge of the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house informed a TIMES reporter, late last night, that the strikers had behaved in the most orderly manner, and that, with the exception of the case above referred to, no arrests for violence had been made.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Up to a late hour last night no disturbance whatever had occurred in the City, owing to the strike of the gas men reported in yesterday's TIMES. At 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon Capts. McElaine and Saunders, commanding the Twentieth and Sixteenth Precincts, notified Central Office by telegraph that no trouble was apprehended, and asked whether they should dismiss the extra reserve ordered to their precincts. Inspector Dilks, by direction of Superintendent Kelso, answered, "Dismiss your extra reserve." Early yesterday evening the New-York Gas Company, finding that the supply of gas in their gasometers was growing small, shut off the supply, and notified Captain Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who promptly telegraphed Central Office, informing the Superintendent of the fact. Inspector McDermott, who was on night duty, sent out the following "general alarm" to all the police precincts in the City:

TO ALL: The New-York Gas Company have shut off gas in consequence of shortness of supply. You will instruct your command to be extra vigilant in consequence, and hold your off platoon in reserve.

J. McDERMOTT.

DWELLING-HOUSES IN DARKNESS.

The residents of the lower part of the City, when attempting to light their gas, about 6½ last evening, were much astonished to find the light gradually grow less and less, until it finally went out. Many families were about commencing to eat their supper, and for a moment could not understand the cause of the trouble. Old candlesticks and lamps, which had probably been laid aside for years past, were loooked up with the greatest dispatch, while others were obliged to use bottles for candlesticks. Servants and children might have been seen running in all directions to the grocery-stores for the purpose of purchasing oil and candles. The vendors of these articles, seeing a good opportunity for a harvest, raised their prices, and a candle which at 6 o'clock could have been purchased by the dozen for five cents each, could not be bought for less than twenty or twenty-five cents each at 7 o'clock. Soon after the last-named hour the gas returned to the pipes, and as a consequence the candle market became dull, but at 9 o'clock the gas suddenly went out again, whereupon the candles, lamps, &c., which had been put aside when the light returned, were again brought into use, and a further supply of wax, tallow, and oil became necessary. It is said that the majority of the store keepers in the darkened districts sold out every candle, and the greater portion of their stock of kerosene and other oils, before 10 o'clock.

DARKNESS IN THE LOWER SECTION OF THE CITY.

The lower section of New-York, from Grand-street to the Battery, and from the East to the North Rivers, presented, for the most part, a gloomy appearance last night.

From the south side of Grand-street, along Broadway to Leonard-street, the gas-lights went entirely out shortly before 10½ o'clock. West of Broadway, from Grand-street to the river, scarcely a gas-light was to be seen burning, and east of Broadway to the East River, with the exception of the Bowery, and some two or three adjacent streets, no gas-lights were to be seen. From Leonard-street to Wall-street on Broadway the gas burned dimly, and south of Wall-street the entire City was shrouded in darkness, the only lights to be seen being those looming up from dim lamps and candles on the vessels lying in the harbor, and at the ferries. The gas went out at an early hour in nearly all the down-town hotels, the Astor House, Merchants', National, Western, Cosmopolitan, and Stevens House supplying the deficiency with candles. The Park Hotel and French's Hotel were lucky in being patrons of the Mutual Gas Company, consequently their guests suffered no inconvenience. Only one light beamed, and that dimly, on Wall-street, from Broadway to the ferry at East River, and this luxury was denied to every other street east of Broadway in this particular section of the City. Travel by the Cortland and Desbrosses street Ferries was but slightly interrupted by the darkness, the companies taking ample precaution to light the ferries by the substitution of kerosine for gas. On the Jersey City side there was no interruption whatever. South, Fulton, Williamsburg, and Grand street Ferries run as usual, though the appearance of the ferries was by no means inviting, as South-street, along the entire route to Grand, was, in the absence of a ray of gas-light, the darkest and most dismal-looking street in the City. The only lights along the street issued from the restaurants and ferries, and were of the tallow or oil persuasion. The strike of the gasmen seemed to be the great topic of conversation in the hotels, restaurants, at the ferries, and elsewhere in the lower part of the City, last night. The police were more active than usual, and it being a good night for thieves and burglars to prowl about, they were continually on the *qui vive* for suspicious characters. The firemen, too, were on watch, and assisted the Police in looking after the business establishments in lower New-York. In the wholesale houses hardly a light was to be seen, except on Broadway, where some oil-lamps had been substituted for gas, and in some instances private watchmen had been specially detailed to keep watch in stores during the night, as many anticipated that some depredations might be committed. Considerable feeling seems to be manifested, especially among the laboring men and mechanics, about the gas men's strike, this class, in a measure, professing sympathy with the men who, by ceasing their labors, have signified their determination to enforce the eight-hour rule.

TERRIFIC STORM IN IOWA.

A Building Blown Down and Twenty-five Persons Buried—Seven Persons Killed.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 5.—The most terrible rain, hail, and wind storm ever known here came up at a minute's notice this afternoon, creating a fearful havoc and causing loss of life. The storm struck the city on West Hill, tearing the roof from one of the school-houses and descending hence through the business portion of the city. Buildings were unroofed and a great deal of damage done. The most horrible part of the catastrophe was the destruction of Mr. T. U. Pond's butter and egg depot on Jefferson-street, and the death of seven persons. The house was blown down and twenty-five persons buried beneath the ruins. Mr. Pond and three others were taken out dead, and nineteen others were rescued more or less injured.

Letter from Hon. L. D. Campbell.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, who is a candidate for the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, has recently written the following letter:

L. B. De la Court, Esq., Editor and Proprietor National Zeitung, Hamilton, Ohio:

Your letter of this day is just received. My experience has taught me that pledges given by candidates on the eve of election, like party platforms, are seldom enduring and reliable. Forty-two years ago I came to Hamilton from an adjoining county, where I was born, a dollarless young printer, and ever since then my home has been within a stone's throw of the court-house. The people ought to know my past record, which is the surest guarantee of my future action. While I have not been a professor of much religion, I have ever been an advocate of sound morals and good government, without evincing the spirit of fanaticism, oppression, intolerance or bigotry in social or religious life. In politics, especially, my life has been a continuous storm for more than the third of a century; yet, when ambitious of distinction, I never sacrificed my personal independence for public support, and I am now too old, if not too wise, to begin a work of self-humiliation. I feel quite sure the friends you mention will not desire it.

To be delegated to the Convention to frame a new constitution, would be a great honor. If my past history be deemed such as to warrant the people in sending me there, I will go; but it must be with a distinct understanding that, while adhering to the Democratic faith, I go into the body upon which so many grave responsibilities rest free and untrammeled, to give my feeble aid in forming a constitution that will secure good government and the welfare of all the people of the present time and of posterity—not as the representative of the isms of any sect or party. If I cannot enter the Convention on such terms, I greatly prefer to rest on my past record, imperfect as it may be, and remain at home with my family and friends.

I am, Dear Sir, very truly yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

THE TURF.

The Prospect of the Trotting Campaign—The Dates of Meetings and Programmes.

Notwithstanding the factious opposition to the National Association for the improvement of the trotting turf, the prospect for a brilliant season was never brighter than that for the present year. The drivers and trainers, at a recent meeting held in this City, resolved to undo their arrogant work of framing a set of rules and organizing to resist the national code. Having thus moderated their demands, they will be respectfully heard, and the Board of Appeals, which is to meet at the Everett House on Friday next, will consider the situation previous to entering on the campaign. The friends of the National Association understand the purpose of Col. Sprague in calling the board to a special session, and it is to be hoped that everything connected with the trotting turf hereafter will move along more smoothly than heretofore. With the genial Spring weather, the season for preparation has arrived, and the associated courses have resolved upon liberal disbursements in the way of prizes for the owners of trotters, which in the aggregate will doubtless amount to more than a half million of dollars. One of the earliest meetings will be that of the Fleetwood Park Association of Morrisania, if a Spring meeting is finally resolved upon. Before that, however, several matches and sweepstakes have been made, to be decided on the Fleetwood track, and the drivers having partially come to their senses it is presumed that the matches will shortly be announced, and the horses put to work. The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association will hold its Spring meeting between June 7 and 14, and will shortly issue a programme. The magnificent course will soon be in splendid order, and Superintendent Oakley, with his assistants, are busy in preparing the stables for the reception of several good horses, which are to be prepared on this track. The Goshen Park Association will have a three days Spring meeting on May 27, 28, and 28. A very liberal programme will be given in a short time. The Washington Park Association, near Saratoga, will give a two days' meeting on May 21 and 22, and have offered $3,500 in premiums. There will be four races. On the first day there will be a purse of $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:27, divided into first, second, and third money, and a purse of $400 for horses that have never beaten 2:50. On the second day there is a purse of $600 for 2:35 horses, and one of $1,500 for all horses that have never beaten 2:21. The purses are to close on Monday, May 6.

The Beacon Park races at Boston will take place on June 3, 4, 5, and 6, but the programme has not yet been arranged. The third annual horse-fair of the Horse Breeders' Association at Jackson, Mich., will begin on June 17 and continue four days; $12,000 is to be given, divided into nine purses, viz.: $1,500 for 3-minute horses, $1,500 for 2:27 horses, $1,200 for 2:44 horses, $1,600 for 2:34 horses, $1,500 for 2:40 horses, $1,500 for 2:30 horses, $1,200 for 2:50 horses, $1,500 for all horses, and $600 for pacers. The Catskill Association, at that beautiful place on the Hudson, will hold its carnival on July 23, 24, and 25, and the Utica Association proposes to give a heavy amount for the second annual meeting, which is to be held Aug. 12, 13, 14 and 15. The meeting at Buffalo, generally the grandest of the season, will, as usual, begin on the 5th of August, and continued four days. The programme has not yet been made out, but it is said that the enormous sum of $75,000 will be "hung up" in purses. The association, it appears, has been threatened by the local authorities in regard to allowing pool-selling at their annual meetings. What the result will be is not known, but the association has determined to proceed as usual, and will probably test the matter in the courts. It is claimed that there is no law applicable to the case. The Hampden Park Association, at Springfield, Mass., announces its annual meeting for Aug. 19, 20, 21 and 22. The Narragansett Association will probably give a meeting this year, but no date has been named. Col. Sprague has been pressed by the trotting men to open this grand course this season, but he is cautious, and is closely studying the situation before deciding. It has been proposed to give a grand running meeting at Narragansett in September, a week or two previous to the Jerome Park Races. This would be a good idea, and would no doubt be successful. The veteran turfman, Capt. T. G. Moore, pronounced the track the safest he ever ran a horse on, at the meeting held in 1868, and *he* ought to know. One of the most spirited meetings of the year will be that of the Dexter Park Club, at Chicago, which is out with a grand programme giving $40,000 for the meeting, which is to begin July 1 and continue four days. There will be both trotting and running, as there are two tracks within the inclosure of the park. There will be two "performances" each day, which is a novel idea, and will succeed in pleasing the ladies, who are partial to turf matinées. The trouble is to commence in the forenoon of July 1, with the Gardner House Stake for three-year-old colts and fillies, mile heats, in harness, the entries to which are to close May 1. The second race will be the Pacific Hotel stakes for three-year old runners, mile heats. To name and close May 1. In the afternoon there will be three races. The first a purse of $2,000, for 2:40 horses, the second a purse of $4,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:25, and a purse of $600, for running horses, mile heats, for all ages. In the forenoon of the second day the first race will be the Transit House stakes for four-year-old trotters, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; the entries to close May 1. This will be followed by a dash of a mile and a half for all aged runners, for a purse of $500. In the afternoon there will be a purse of $2,000, for horses that have never beaten three minutes, and one of $3,000, for 2:33 horses. The third race will be for running horses, all ages, purse $1,500, two mile heats. The forenoon's programme of the third day consists of a purse of $4,000 for five-year-old trotters, mile heats, best three in five in harness, and a purse of $500 for running horses, all ages, about a mile and three-quarters. In the afternoon there will be a trotting premium of $3,000 for 2:27 horses, and one of $8,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:21; the day's sport concluding with a $1,000 purse for running horses, mile heats, best three in five. On the fourth day the sport will be immense. In the forenoon, $2,000 will be given to 2:50 horses; $500 for pacers. The Brown Stake, for two-year-old running colts and fillies, half a mile and a dash of a mile and a quarter for all ages to carry 100 pounds. In the afternoon there will be a purse of $3,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:30—one of $3,500 for all horses, and the meeting will close with a three-mile heat running race for a purse of $3,000. The entries to purses are to close on June 24. This programme will, at a glance, commend itself to the favorable consideration of both running and trotting turfmen who will gather in the "City on the Lake" in great numbers during the progress of the meeting. There are many other meetings to fill the measure of promise; among them the Penn Yan Association, to be held June 4, 5, and 6; Cambridge City (Ind.) Association, June 10, 11, 12, and 13; Lowell (Mich.) Association, June 24, 25, 26, and 27; East Saginaw at the same time; Erie (Penn.) Association, July 9, 10, and 11; Joliet (Ill.) on the same dates; Point Breeze, Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 10, and 11, and others which space will not allow to be mentioned. It will be seen that the trotting season, as above sketched, will be most brilliant, and afford a vast amount of sport.

Dedication of the East Reformed Church, Bedford-Avenue, Brooklyn.

The East Reformed Church, corner of Bedford-avenue and Madison-street, Brooklyn, was yesterday morning solemnly dedicated to the service of God, in the presence of a very large congregation. The church, which is in the Gothic style of architecture, presented a rich appearance, without being gaudy. In the construction, the principle of acoustics has been well studied, so that the slightest whisper of the preacher's voice was distinctly heard in every part of the church. A mellowed light is admitted to the interior by means of windows of stained glass on which are traced several elegant designs emblematic of the Trinity and Divinity of God. Sittings are furnished for 1,100 persons, although a much larger number was present yesterday morning, the crowd being so great as finally to necessitate the closing of the outer gate to prevent any more persons from even attempting to enter the building. The organ, located in the gallery behind the pastor's platform, is of great power and compass, and is supplied with wind from a square bellows in the basement, worked by water-power. The organist, H. G. Sage, yesterday developed the rich beauties of the instrument, at one time making the building reverberate as with thunder, and at another introducing the sweetly-tremulous notes of the piccolo in so soft a manner as almost to seem like a whisper. The gas-fixtures are admirably arranged, the centre gasaliers being of apparently so light a construction as to add beauty to the building. The basement is divided into school and class rooms, parlors, &c., and convenient rooms are arranged on the main floor for the pastor, vestry, &c.

After the usual preliminary services Rev. Dr. Wm. Ormiston preached a sermon based on the dedication of Solomon's Temple; but said the rich beauties of the Temple were incomparable to those of the temple of the human soul. The ceremonies of the dedication of Solomon's Temple were grand, but the finest dedication of all was that of the heart to Christ. The grandeur and glory of the temporal building was as nothing compared to the glory of God. Alluding to the beauties of the construction around and above his hearers, he said they could not help admiring the work of the architect and artist; but as the building with all its beauty must pass away, and, like the Temple of Solomon, leave scarcely a trace of the foundations, he called upon them to look more admiringly on the Christ-erected edifice of the Church of God, which would stand until the end, and endure forever.

At the close of the sermon Dr. Carroll, in a very solemn and impressive manner, dedicated the building to God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, after which the services were closed with the benediction.

The afternoon services consisted of a voluntary on the organ, an anthem from the choir, Scripture reading, singing, and addresses from Rev. Drs. Ferris, Thompson, Ingersoll, West, J. Hyatt Smith, Scudder, Duryea, Lansing, and Hutchins. In the evening Rev. Dr. Inglis preached the sermon, the services consisting of organ music, choir, and congregational singing, Scripture reading and prayer.

MASKS AND FACES.

A Venetian Fete in the French Capital—Revival of M. Houssaye's Reunions.

Paris (March 22) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

Where are we? The portals which have just given us admission to a scene of fairy-like beauty are Moorish in form and in ornamentation, but the lofty entrance-hall is worthy of an Italian *palazzo* for splendor, and of an English country house for comfort. But there are many more pictures and works of art scattered about than an English home can generally boast. You mention your name to a servant, and walk up a spiral staircase, which faces the entrance-door, and which lands you on four different floors, each marked by some separate artistic peculiarity. But you have not the wide staircase to yourself. You hear a slight rustle, and, turning back, you see, to your amazement, not unmingled with horror, a mummy walking upstairs, close upon your heels. A veritable mummy is gliding upward in its case. The coffin is of jet black, and all down the front are hieroglyphics in characters of dull gold. The figure is dark as Erebus, but there is nevertheless a vague transparency about it, and you can feel the full effect of two great lustrous eyes, which, in most unmummified fashion, blaze through the black veil. You fall back instinctively against the wall, and a decidedly agreeable odor, reminiscent of Parisian cosmetics, greets you as the strange, ghostly figure glides past. Can this be a dream of ancient Egypt? But no; for here comes a lady with an embroidered cap on her head, and covered from throat to feet with a mass of white silk shawling. As she comes down stairs, however, the shawl is taken up, and discloses the fact that her remarkably well-shaped figure is unconcealed by full diaphanous trousers. Are we in modern Greece, then? But this supposition is no more tenable than the other, for as you wonder you are approached by a mass of rose-colored silk—domino-mantle, hood, mask, and veil all of the same delicate hue, and a soft, rich voice whispers, "E non mi riconosci ingrato!" Then we are in Rome *en plein carnaval*. Yet how can this be, seeing that the fair masquer—she must be fair, you are convinced by the voice, although you cannot see the smallest particle of the speaker's person—is followed by a lady in a vaporous ball dress of white lace, her features being luckily but very imperfectly concealed by a slip of black satin across her eyes. Another wears a yashmack of lace. Not a feature is to be discerned, except the eyes, which, quite unveiled, shine out with lustre redoubled by the fleecy clouds that encompass them. You pass through a set of rooms on one floor, some seven or eight in all, which probably have not their match in London for the wealth of art that hangs on the walls. There is scarcely a square inch that is not covered by canvas, over which the first artists of the day have labored with loving zeal. But the artistic treasures are dulled to-night by the sumptuous toilets that rustle in a perpetual turmoil to and fro. There is music being played somewhere, but you do not care to inquire where, nor do the masquers yet attempt to dance, so much more interested are they in each other's identity.

The breathing becomes difficult in these lofty rooms, heavy with perfume, and you remount the spiral staircase. On the landing of the next floor you find a large picture displayed which furnishes you with the *mot de l'enigme*. The painting, well executed *du reste*, represents a beautiful woman reclining at full length upon a sofa, and the figure has no veil save a black mask, which she holds across the face. In the room to which this masked beauty guards the entrance, we find a number of uncultivated Goths, who prefer the selfish pleasure of a cigar to the charms of female society, and through the smoky atmosphere we can dimly discern the lineaments of many who direct the dramatic tastes of the world. A floor higher brings us to yet another set of rooms, where cards are vainly spread; to-night, at least, the *tapis vert* has no attractions to avail against the charms of unrecognized greetings. Yet another flight of stairs, past windows of stained glass, brings us to a long studio hung round with paintings and ornamented with a table that groans under the weight of massive plants of *pâtés de foie gras* and beakers of champagne. Here tongues are loosened by the flowing bowl, and we learn that the fairy palace, in which the Titanias below are holding court, in which Puck is playing so many tricks, and where dainty sprites unnumbered are reveling with mortal men, is no other than the hotel of M. Arsène Houssaye, the famous author of *Les Grandes Dames*.

Can this be Paris then, and are these the men who suffered so bitterly and who fought so hardily less than two years ago? *Tiens, vous voilà chez nous, comment ça va?* The speaker behaved like a hero at the beginning of the war, and he expiated his heroism by an imprisonment of seven bitter months on the outer frontier of Silesia. But he is bright and cheery as when I last saw him at a similar scene just three years ago. *Ex uno disce omnes*; the men are all laughing and joking as though war had never carried off two provinces and many of their dearest relatives. As to the women assembled here, what have they to do with anything less frothy than a tumbler of champagne? And in sooth one cannot blame them for making light of miseries which would crush them into helplessness could they be felt. At all events, let me not attempt to be the *memento mori* at a fête when the fulness of life beats through every heart; let me rather try to enter into the spirit of a scene to which, as a stranger, the host has bade me welcome. He himself is on a bed of sickness; but, unwilling to postpone a merry-making on which all Paris has been reckoning for weeks, he has deputed his son, a famous Hellenist, to do the honors of a *festa* which has much that is classic and more that is essentially Southern in its outer characteristics. Such a mixture of classes could not be witnessed in any other Northern capital. The men assembled within these hospitable walls comprised all the notabilities of Paris. They wore no masks; and he who ran through the rooms might read on the bright faces of those present the names of all that are most distinguished in every walk of life. Authors, journalists, artists, ambassadors, ministers, even financiers, were there—the last-named, not enhancing materially the beauty or the wit of the meeting; and if I do not note their names it is because I should have to give a list of all the celebrities of the Parisian world. Moreover, it is not allowable to mention any of the ladies present; for the masks which they all retained until supper were supposed to cover all with an equal veil. As a matter of fact, many of the disguises were quite impenetrable. The mummy to which I have alluded is supposed to be for a Russian Princess; but I refrain from mentioning her name, because the only facts patent to all were, that she spoke several languages with equal facility, and that her form was beautiful. Then a famous poetess, wife of a celebrated statesman, was certainly there; but as she appeared in two complete costumes of different colors, and often walked about with another lady similarly habited, she puzzled the whole assemblage. I felt quite sure, from the voice, that I detected a tall heroine in a recent war; but her hair was jet black, whereas it should have been blonde, and she defied all my attempts to make her discover her identity. Then there was a little lady in white, who spoke to every man in the rooms in his own tongue, and to every Italian in his own dialect. Side by side with all these grandes dames, who kept their incognito unimpeached, were scores of others who make up for the compulsory veiling of their features by the brilliancy of their attire. As I drove home through the early dawn the fresh morning air acted like a shower-bath on ideas relaxed by hours spent in an atmosphere of patchouli, and sent me to bed in a semi-philosophical mood. I wondered if in the palmiest days of the Empire, any of M. Arsène Houssaye's famous Venetian masquerades could have been more brilliant as a spectacle than that of 1873—the first which has been given by the versatile author of "Les Grandes Dames" since the *Année terrible* of the German war.

Paterson's City Finances.

The annual reports of the City Treasurer and Controller of Paterson show that the receipts were: From balance on hand, $26,637; from State school tax, $73,654; taxes, $458,019; licenses, $16,497; sale of bonds, $318,459; from loan account, $270,500. Other small amounts increase the total receipts to $1,170,661. The expenditures were: On loan account, $350,000; State and county tax, $165,000; Board of Education, $70,942; contingent, $18,089; lamps, $16,692; port and bonded debt, $25,000; sewers, $85,588; police, $26,199; Fire Department, $22,088; streets, $36,529; printing, $10,759; interest, $90,768; salaries, $34,911; damages, $20,200. The Health Department and street improvements swell the amount to $1,110,371, leaving a balance of cash on hand of $60,290.

The following is a résumé of the statement of the Controller, showing the exact condition of the City:

The bonded debt is	$1,431,000
And the floating debt	73,953
There is due the City from arrears of taxes	144,770
Street assessments	229,368
Value of personal property	84,361
Value of real estate	749,200
Bonds on hand	53,500
Mortgage	5,297
Balance in treasury	60,290

Showing the liabilities to be greater than the assets by $175,490, which amount is covered by the issue of the newly authorized bonds. The city authorities claim that no financial difficulty is likely to occur, and that the city is in a better condition to meet its obligations than for some years.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mary Ann Gleason, twenty-four years old, of No. 1,346 Second-avenue, attempted suicide yesterday by taking Paris green while suffering from temporary insanity.

Isabella Robinson, of No. 79 Allen-street, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, by Justice Dowling, for stealing silk dresses, valued at $160, from Mrs. Mary Ann Richardson, residing at the same address.

The Dramatic Society of the Independent Order of the Red Men gave a dramatic entertainment at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, last evening, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to a charitable purpose.

The German United Cabinet-makers met yesterday at the Seventh-avenue Germania Assembly Rooms, and discussed the propriety of their being able to adopt the eight-hour system, but no definite action was taken.

Bernard Keenan, of No. 248 West Houston-street, was committed by Judge Ledwith yesterday, charged with stabbing William Hardy, of No. 48 Downing-street, while the latter was passing along Bleecker-street on Saturday.

The society of the United Poles, numbering 600 members, held a meeting at No. 7 Delancey-street, yesterday afternoon, when a number of articles left over from a fair held some time ago for the benefit of a charitable fund, were disposed of by lottery.

Yesterday, the condition of Mr. A. T. Stewart was reported to be much improved, and he ate all his meals regularly. A reporter of THE TIMES, who visited his residence at a late hour last evening, was informed that there is no immediate danger.

The annual meeting of the Chicago and Alton Railroad stockholders and bondholders takes place to-day. Three directors are to be elected, and it is expected that the arrangements for completing a double track between Chicago and Wilmington will be settled. The report for the year 1872 shows the gross earnings to have been $5,156,325 71, the gross expenses $3,277,178 27, and the net earnings $1,879,147 44.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday afternoon a cement pipe, weighing 600 pounds, fell upon Thos. McGrath while excavating for sewers in Fourteenth-street, South Brooklyn. McGrath, who was severely injured, was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital.

Ann Foley, twenty-eight years of age, lately residing with her husband and two children at No. 199 Nevins-street, was found dead in the hallway at the above number early yesterday morning. Liquor is supposed to have been the cause, as the woman has been an habitual inebriate for some time.

Yesterday afternoon Robert Mailer, while intoxicated, went to the residence of his father, Mr. Robert Mailer, Sr., No. 226 North Fourth-street, Williamsburg, and on gaining admittance, broke open the door of the room in which his father had locked himself to avoid seeing him, and attempted to stab him. The assailant was arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbytery of Long Island will meet at Mattituck, to-morrow, and hold sessions afternoon and evening. The Moderator is Rev. Wm. B. Reeve.

At the recent town meeting in Huntington, it was resolved that the Supervisor be authorized to offer a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the body of Charles G. Kelsey.

Capt. R. W. Feterson, of Islip, who mysteriously disappeared from his schooner while lying at a pier in New-York, some weeks ago, and who was supposed to have been foully dealt with, has returned to his home. He gives no account of his absence.

The two men arrested by Officers Watts and Smith, in Newtown, on Saturday, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Graham, the shoemaker, at Little Neck, some time ago, are confined in the cells at Flushing, and will have an examination to-day.

On Saturday evening, as a train on the Long Island Railroad, from Hunter's Point, was nearing Jamaica, and when between the Williamsburg road and Jamaica turnpike, a stone weighing about a pound was thrown by some one through a window, and striking a young man on the temple knocked him senseless. He was carefully attended to on his arrival at the Jamaica depot, but up to last evening he had not sufficiently recovered to tell his name or residence.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island oystermen are making arrangements to plant an unusual quantity of oysters this season.

The Peoples' North Shore ferry-boat Thomas B. Way, which has been running on the Fort Richmond and New-Brighton ferries during the past four months, in opposition to the other lines, was taken off on Saturday, the other companies in question having reduced their fares to the old standard rates.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republican delegates to the Paterson City Convention have nominated Alderman Wm. Evans for Mayor.

Dr. John R. Goble, the nominee of the Liberal Republicans for the Hoboken Mayoralty, has withdrawn from the contest.

Rev. Bishop Odenheimer yesterday preached at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, in the morning, and at Trinity Church in the evening, in each case administering the rite of confirmation after the services.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will this week commence the work of opening the new cut through Bergen Hill. The first opening will be made in the neighborhood of the old Jersey City cemetery.

Yesterday the race-way which supplies the Paterson mills with water was drawn off in order to allow certain repairs, when the dead body of a man was found the foot of Mill-street. The corpse was identified as the body of Thomas Ward, who had been missing since March 26.

The Park Hospital—Charges Against Its Medical Staff.

Charges made against the medical staff of the Park Hospital by citizens visiting the hospital, patients under treatment, and relatives of patients, will be investigated by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to-day. The charges are directed against the house surgeon, Dr. J. Fluhrer, and are in substance as follows: That he begins the inspection of the wards at 10 o'clock in the morning, and gives a clinical lecture on each case to the remainder of the staff, while men injured by accidents coming in every moment are allowed to remain without treatment or dressing until late in the afternoon, in consequence of these irregular lectures. That the relatives of patients, entitled to visit them from 11 to 2 o'clock in the day, are not allowed to enter the wards while Dr. Fluhrer is lecturing, and so are debarred from their just privilege. That he exceeded his duty in the case of a patient named Patrick Mullany, who, three weeks ago, fell from the fifth story of the new building at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, and received fatal injuries. Four days ago, Mullany, feeling that he could not recover, asked that his relatives be allowed to remove him to his home in Mulberry-street, only a few blocks from the hospital. Dr. Fluhrer refused to allow his removal, saying Mullany would die inside of six hours. Mullany is still alive, though dying by inches, and his relatives have communicated the facts to the Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners announce their intention of making a most searching examination into the matter.

The Evangelical Alliance.

A public meeting was held last evening in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance, at the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, to make arrangements, in connection with the General Conference, to be held in this City next October. Rev. Dr. Sharpe opened the services by prayer. Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the American Branch of the Alliance, stated that the object of the meeting, which was the first of a series to be held in this City, was to awaken a feeling of interest among the people with reference to the great convocation of the churches to be held here next October. They would have, he said, delegates from England, France, and Germany present at that general conference, and he felt satisfied the result of their deliberations would be felt all over the world in the interests of true Protestantism and religious freedom, and he believed they would be received by their brethren in New-York with the same hospitality and friendship accorded to the delegates from the American churches when attending similar conferences in Europe.

Revs. Dr. Prime, Crosby, Elder, and Rogers also delivered effective addresses on the subject.

A Pastor Installed and Five Elders Ordained in the French Evangelical Church.

An interesting religious event took place yesterday afternoon in the Eglise Evangélique Française, No. 9 University-place. The occasion was the installation of Rev. Henry Louis Grandlienard as Pastor, and the ordination of Messieurs Jean Baptiste Margat, Theophile Piquet, Benjamin Piquet, Joseph Cabaret, and Adolph E. Juillerat as Elders, under the auspices of the New-York Presbytery. Mr. Grandlienard is a Swiss, and has officiated as a minister of the Reformed Church of the United States, for three years in Baltimore, and one year in Hagerstown, Md., previous to accepting the present charge.

The five elders ordained have been fulfilling the duties of the office without ordination for ten or twelve years. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, assisted by Rev. Dr. Murphy, the former delivering the charge to the pastor, and the latter the charge to the congregation. The church was crowded, and the services, in French and English, were very impressive.

The French Evangelical Church was first established in this City in 1852. The congregation then assembled for worship in the old Park Church.

Accident on the Erie Railway.

Shortly after the Erie Railway milk-train No. 2 left Lake View Station, on the westward bound trip, yesterday, the passengers were startled by a succession of shocks, followed almost instantly by the stoppage of the train, which consisted of ten milk-cars, freighted with empty milk-cans, and three passenger-cars filled with passengers. It was subsequently ascertained that four of the milk-cars had jumped the tracks, but fortunately inclined toward the centre, and after plowing through the earth a considerable distance, came to a stand-still. The passengers, destined to Paterson, were transferred to the three milk-cars which remained on the track next to the locomotive, and were conveyed to the depot. A wrecker was immediately dispatched from Jersey City, but the eastward bound track was not cleared of obstructions before 2½ P. M., and travel was consequently interrupted about four hours.

Personal.

Earl and Countess of Caithness, Scotland, Count de Pomar, Hon. L. Markbreit, late United States Minister to Bolivia, and W. J. Florence, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. T. R. Mott, Commander of the Egyptian Army and aid-de-camp to the Khedive, and Hon. W. M. Candless, of Pittsburg, are at the Gilsey House.

Señor T. Mella del Castello, of Puerto Plaza, Spain, and Col. W. H. Barr, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

J. H. Roberts, Superintendent of the Congressional Printing Bureau, Washington, and Hon. L. F. S. Foster, ex-President of the Connecticut Senate, are at the Grand Hotel.

Gen. L. Gusman, of Mexico; Col. E. J. Loomis, Sergeant-at-Arms State Senate, and Hon. W. Currier, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. Hogan, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, Montreal, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Engineer J. P. Ord, of San Francisco, and Rev. George T. Ryder, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. T. W. Zerman, of San Francisco, is at the Astor House.

The Goodrich Mystery.

The detectives are still searching for Kate Stoddard, the writer of the letter signed "Amy G.," (the initial "G." being intended for "Goodrich,") but so far no clue to her whereabouts has been obtained. All the institutions for women, in both New-York and Brooklyn, have been thoroughly searched, and descriptions of the fugitive sent to Eastern cities, but without any satisfactory result. Should the investigations of the next few days develop no new evidence of importance, Coroner Whitehill will call the jury together near the end of the week, probably on Friday evening, to hear the testimony of two New-York surgeons, as experts, on the possibility of suicide. The jury will then determine on a verdict.

[Advertisement.]

All pain comes from inflammation. Pain Paint stops inflammation and removes pain instantly. Prove it free at WOLCOTT's office, 181 Chatham-square.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—W. J. Walker and wife, Mrs. C. Vipard, C. H. Vipard, Wm. Garrard, Fred. W. Bishop, T. W. Myers, H. B. Hart, J. B. Dixon, Jno. T. Dayton, A. J. Vanderpool, S. Gobele, W. M. Farrow, J. W. Taylor, S. S. Moore, J. W. Marrow, John J. Gore, Ed. Herbert, (colored,) and 22 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo.—Gen. R. Taylor, W. L. Halsey, Charles Oale, S. O. Casio, Juan Garcia, Y. M. Castillo, Samuel Allyn, S. Perrin, R. E. Garzynski, Charles Wilson, John Ruppert, C. Marresch.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....5:34 | Sun sets.....6:31 | Moon rises..3:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:38 | Gov. Island...4:27 | Hell Gate....5:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, April 6.

Arrived.

Steam-ship United States, Baker, New-Orleans March 30, and South-west Pass 31, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. April 3, 11 A. M., 25 miles N. from Jupiter Inlet, exchanged signals with bark Starlight, (of Boston,) steering N.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City March 28, Samana 30th, and Porto Plata 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Brothers & Co. Has had pleasant weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Cortes, Kimball, New-Orleans March 30, with mdse. and 18 passengers to Clark & Seaman. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwall March 28, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston April 3, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah April 3, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Bark Lydia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McManus, Antwerp Dec. 23, Flushing 27th, and Portland Roads Feb. 28, with mdse. to Kenny, Ross & Co. March 20, lat. 38 20, lon. 79, saw bark Annie McMairn, bound S.

Bark Josephine Martin, Fickett, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Hannah Willets, Bolt, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Hoffman, Shropshire, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John I. Worthington, Terry, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fashion, Sheans, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George H. Squires, Haley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie McGee, Talman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. B. Harris, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Louis F. Smith, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Defiance, Kenniston, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan, Price, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Bengal, Titus, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Planet, Perry, Rockland, with lime to James Haviland.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Agnes, Chester, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Chas. E. Smith, ——, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Valiant, Hall, Camden, with lime to order.
Schr. Suliote, Dexter, Boston, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Miller, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London.
Schr. R. C. Thomas, Wakeman, Vinalhaven.
Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buel, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Willie Martin, Martin, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, New-Haven.
Schr. Fred. Grey, Lakeman, Providence.
Schr. Thomas Hall, Brown, Providence.
Schr. D. Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Salmon, Washburn, Jones, Taunton.
Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-London.
Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Rathbun, Mystic.
Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northup, Newport.
Schr. Lucy Church, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Elwood Burton, Brown, Baltimore.
Schr. Jesse Williamson, ——, Pawtucket.
Schr. Ed. Wootten, Young, Providence.
Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.
Schr. Carrie A. Benson, Allen, Boston.
Schr. E. C. Latham, Baker, New-Haven.
Schr. Twilight, Seaman, New-Haven.
Schr. Connecticut, Bleakley, Bridgeport.
Schr. Hannah D., Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Niger, Thompson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Cyrus Fosset, Pierce, Providence.
Schr. Maggie Bell, Thayer, Wickford.
Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Sea Foam, Hamlin, Providence.
Schr. E. Flower, Dickens, Providence.
Schr. Geo. Stancliff, Pratt, Providence.
Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Providence.
Schr. Planter, Connery, New-Bedford.
Schr. Alice Bell, Hawkins, Providence.
Schr. J. S. Perry, Raynor, Pawtucket.
Schr. Ellen Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Somerset.
Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Pratt, Boston.
Schr. M. P. King, Swift, Providence.
Schr. B. L. Sherman, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Patron, Davis, Sandwich.
Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. Josephine, Phinney, Norwich.
Schr. Venus, Jackson, Boston.
Schr. Eliza, Ball, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sundown, light, E., with dense fog.

THE PEERLESS,

An illustrated weekly newspaper, sprightly, spicy, bright, vigilant, pungent, and in every respect up with the times, will contain a new story, entitled

The Scout of the Rapid,
OR THE
Texas Renegade,

which, for thrilling interest and intense excitement, cannot be surpassed.

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HAVE RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF PAINTED AND ORNAMENTED SILK AND SATIN BONBONNIERES, SOME RICHLY GILT, AND WITH SETTINGS AND ENAMELS, ENTIRELY NEW IN STYLES; ALSO,

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Between Broadway and Mercer-st., New-York, at public auction, commencing on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873, AT 10 A. M., and continue daily until the immense stock of Centre and Library Tables, Hat Trees and Walnut Chamber Suites, finished and in the wood.

READY THIS MORNING
IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
FRANCIS S. SMITH'S story,
LITTLE SUNSHINE,
OR THE
WORKING GIRL'S OATH
Every news agent sells the NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

FOUND, IN EAST RIVER, A SCOW. Inquire of GEO. S. TOWNSEND, No. 37 Gouverneur-st., or Pier No. 53 East River.

THE ATLANTIC.

Commencement of the Investigation at Halifax—Statement of the Captain—Other Testimony.

From Yesterday's Edition of the Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The inquiry ordered by the Dominion Government into the Atlantic disaster commenced to-day, in the Custom-house building, before the Collector, E. M. McDonald. Capt. McKenzie, a ship-master, sat as associate with Mr. McDonald. Hon. S. L. Shannon, Queen's counsel, and H. Blanchard, Queen's counsel, appeared for the Government, and J. N. Ritchie, Queen's counsel, for the captain.

Mr. McDonald, in opening the Court, said the inquiry was to be held under the thirty-eighth chapter of the Dominion act of 1869, and would have the force of an English Board of Trade inquiry. He had not received the commission for the court, but he had received an official telegram stating that it was on its way, and, if all parties would consent, he would go on at once, and rely on the commission being received in good time.

Mr. Ritchie, for the Captain, consented.

Mr. Blanchard said unless there was a full and unequivocal consent, he would object to going on. It might appear when the commission was received that there were special instruments which would require us to begin again.

All parties consented, and the Captain, James A. Williams, was called, sworn, and read the following:

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WILLIAMS.

On the 28th of March the engineer's report showed the coals getting short—we having experienced three days of very severe weather. The coals on board were 319 tons—we being 1,130 miles from Sandy Hook. The speed came down from eight knots per hour, and with a moderate strong breeze to five knots per hour. Hoping that the wind would change favorably, I kept on until the 31st, when our coals were reduced to 127 tons, and the ship distant from Sandy Hook 460 miles—latitude 41° 39', longitude 63° 54'. As the ship by this time was making but seven knots per hour, the wind being at the southwest, the glass falling, and a westerly swell on, I thought the risk too great to keep on, as, in the event of a westerly gale coming up, we might find ourselves shut out of all sources of supply. The Chief Steward also reported the stores short. Fresh provisions enough for the saloon for two days, and but salt for steerage for two days, when all but the bread and rice would be out. At 1 P. M., after receiving the engineer's report, I decided to come here, Sambro Island being then north, 8° east, distant 170 miles. During the afternoon the wind was south southwest with rain. At 8 P. M. the wind veered to west, and the sky was clear and starlight. I several times corrected the course by the polar star. The course steered by the compass was north 24 east, with 7 easterly deviation, which I considered ample allowance for the westerly set, and to lead five miles to the east of Sambro Island. I left my orders on the bridge as to look-outs, which word was passed to the officers relieving at midnight, the second and fourth officers. I corrected the course the last time at 12:20 A. M., when I repeated my caution and orders. I then went into the chart-room and sat down. In about fifteen minutes a Mr. Fisher came in to ask some particulars about the ship, as he was writing to the *Cosmopolitan*, (newspaper.) He stayed about twenty minutes, and left. My intention was to run on until 3 A. M., then to heave to and await day. At midnight the ship's run was 122 miles, which would place her forty-eight miles south of Sambro; the speed by log at 12:20 being nine knots per hour. The night at this time was cloudy and clear. At 12:40 my servant came up with my cocoa, when he was told not to awake me until 3 A. M., when the Second Officer would call me.

THE SHIP STRIKES.

The first intimation I had of anything, was the ship striking on Mars Rock, or Mars Island, and remaining, keeling slightly to port. The officers were quickly at their stations, accompanied by the quartermasters. The first sea swept away all the port boats and the ship keeling over rapidly soon rendered the starboard boats useless. Every effort was made to send the people forward outside the ship, but terror defeated all our efforts. The Second Officer was in the starboard life-boat. I carried two ladies and placed them with him, and returned for more. Before I got as far as the saloon entrance, finding the ship going over still further, I managed to get hold of the weather-rail and get back to the life-boat. I took the ladies out, and placed them in the main rigging; went back and called to the Second Officer to come out, as the boat would roll over, which she did in a few minutes, carrying with her Mr. Metcalf and from thirty to forty men. Finding that I was of no use there, I returned to the main rigging, and found that the ladies had gone. The Chief Officer, Mr. Firth, got up into the mizzen rigging, where his retreat was soon cut off, and had to remain there until 3 P. M., when the weather and sea moderated with the falling tide, and he was got off.

Mr. Brady, the Third Officer, finding the boats useless, went forward, and with the assistance of Quartermasters Speakman and Owens established communication, with a rope, to a small outlying rock distant from our starboard bow about forty yards. Owens swam first, but failed to get a footing. Speakman then tried and succeeded. A stouter rope was hauled on the rock, along which Mr. Brady passed followed by the oldest of the men. By this time it was 4 A. M. I was at this time in the main rigging trying to get the passengers there collected to make an effort to get forward. Many went, but the larger number, several saloon passengers among them, lay there and died. The Purser was the first to succumb to the intense cold that prevailed. Finding myself of no use there I got along outside the ship to the fore rigging, got the fore sheets and tacks unrove and sent ashore. We now had five ropes to the rock, along which men to the number of 200 passed safely, though nearly exhausted on reaching the rock. Mr. Brady, accompanied by Messrs. Owens, Speakman, and Thomas, now got a line across the inner channel, which was about 100 yards wide and shallow, though with a heavy surf running through. They then went up and gave the alarm, and sent a messenger to Halifax. About fifty got to the larger island by the line, though many were drowned in the attempt, among the number being the Chief Steward, who was drowned by the passengers crowding him down. I, with the Fourth Officer, encouraged as much as I could the people, about 450, who remained on the ship's side, to keep moving and keep from falling asleep. In many cases they gave right up and died, apparently without any pain. Twelve men, seated together, laid down beside me, and, despite all efforts to rouse them, died, and slipped into the sea.

THE FIRST BOAT.

At 5½ A. M., the first boat came, but she was too small to be of any use. [At this point the Captain's feelings overcame him, and it was several minutes before he could proceed.] In about twenty minutes more, the first large boat was launched and proceeded to take the passengers off the small rocks. She was in half an hour followed by two others. I succeeded, fearing the ship would part and slide into deep water, in getting them to take off those from the ship first, and many were saved who, if left there to the last, would have perished from exhaustion. At this time I missed the Fourth Officer and found he had fallen in, when I saw him on the rocks encouraging and helping another boat along. When all had left but about thirty men, my hands being frozen and my legs stiff, they took me off, the rest following immediately. At 8¼ all the survivors were landed and lodged in a wooden hut belonging to a fisherman named Clancy, who, with his daughters, gave them all they had, made fires, and warmed them. During the day they were drafted off to the various islands about, and billeted among what houses there were there, Mr. Ryan, the Resident Magistrate, filling his house, and the others following his example. No women or children were saved. At 1 P. M. I sent Mr. Brady on to Halifax to give particulars, obtain food and assistance, also to get steamers down early and convey the passengers and crew to Halifax.

THE STEAMER BREAKS UP.

At 5 P. M., the tide having fallen, the steamer broke in two abaft the foremast, falling over till the sea washed completely over her. Her cargo was now washed out. Having no other officer at hand, I detailed the boatswain and eight men to prevent the wreckers, who now swarmed round, from carrying away the saved goods, and set a watch of four men during the night to pick up the bodies of such as might wash ashore. They picked up but five during the night. At daylight the customs authorities came down and took charge. I gave to a Capt. Sheridan provisional authority to employ what labor he required for salvage, with the understanding that the salvage should not be over forty per cent. of the net value; and if this was objected to, to leave it to the arbitration of two Justices of the Peace.

EMBARKATION FOR HALIFAX.

We embarked all our saved, amounting to about 429, in the steamers Lady Head and Delta, and arrived at Halifax at 3 P. M., where Mr. Morrow, the Cunard agent, who had promptly offered us every assistance, had places prepared for all. I have given the Company's carpenter orders to get 200 shells to bury the dead, and an undertaker to attend to the saloon passengers' bodies and the second officer's, as their friends might wish them forwarded. Many bodies had come on shore before I left, some unrecognizable; but I identified Mr. Metcalf, Miss Merritt, Mrs. Fisher, and the chief steward, together with several of the crew. I left the fourth officer and four men at the wreck to identify and take charge of papers, valuables, &c., that might be thrown up.

THE LOST AND SAVED.

I saved 13 saloon passengers, lost 20; saved 416 steerage, lost 527 steerage and crew. But three women were seen—the two I have spoken of, and one who got up beside the chief officer, and died in the rigging with her baby.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE DISASTER.

In reply to questions of his counsel, he added: I was on the bridge up to 12:20 o'clock. Up to midnight it was brilliant starlight; after that, occasional sight of the stars. When I left the bridge, I went into the chart-room, thirty feet abaft the bridge, on the upper deck, within easy call of the officer on deck. I got up at 2 o'clock, looked into the wheel-house, and then lay down for an alarm. In making calculations, I estimated her speed to be eleven knots. She had increased gradually from seven and a half to twelve knots. The Third Officer reported that she had run 122 miles at 12 o'clock. That agreed with my calculations. I expected the ship at 3 o'clock would be eighteen or twenty miles south of Sambro, and to lay by until daylight. I had not my clothes off at all. I had every reason to put confidence in the Second Officer. He had made two voyages in the ship. I always found him a steady, sober man.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Capt. Williams was cross-examined by Mr. Blanchard, and said: I had latitude by observation and by chronometer when I bore up for Halifax. The charts have all been lost. The ship increased her speed after I bore up for Halifax, because we were not then so anxious to economize coal. The speed at 12 o'clock was about twelve knots. I reckoned then we were forty-eight miles off Sambro, then bearing north, five degrees east. I did not shift the course. I considered we would pass five miles east of Sambro ledges. I had never before brought ships into Halifax, or been on the coast; the third officer had been in the harbor twice; none of the other officers had ever been here; I did not use the lead at all in coming to Halifax; I knew we were within soundings north of La Have; I did not sound because the night was clear and Sambro Light should be seen twenty-one miles in clear weather, and in moderate weather fifteen miles; the bridge was thirty-six feet above the level of the sea. I knew I was approaching the shore. The clearness of the night and the certainty of seeing the light were my only reasons for not sounding. I am now satisfied that when I went into the chart-room I was mistaken in the locality of the ship. She must have been further northward and westward than I thought. I knew the coast was an iron-bound and dangerous one, though I had never been on it.

Here the Captain took the chart and explained the position of the vessel.

I would not have got into forty-five fathoms of water until I was thirteen or fourteen miles south of Sambro, where I should stop the ship. If I had been sounding regularly from 12 to 3 o'clock, I would have been on deck, and the ship would not have gone ashore. There were three quartermasters and the second and fourth officers on deck. It was my second voyage to America in that ship. When the ship struck there was a considerable swell on. There was no sort of warning. She was going between nine and ten knots at the time. In some of the statements in the Press it is said that I left the ship when about fifteen persons had been taken off the rigging. What I said was, that when I left all but about fifteen had left. When I left I was so benumbed and cold that I could be of no assistance. I had had my leg broken a year before and was weak. I was asleep when the ship struck. It was 3:05 by my watch, and 3¼ by the Chief Engineer's when she struck.

Cross-examined by the Commissioner: I left word to be called at 3 o'clock. I do not know whether I was called at 3 o'clock, as the ship struck but a few minutes after; I do not think I was. Had I been called at 3 sharp I think I would have seen the land in time to have averted the calamity. From the state of the weather when I came on deck I think the white snow line of the shore would be visible at a distance of from two to three miles. The officers on duty, had they been energetic, might, I think, have seen that there was something ahead, and if orders had been given to reverse the engines the calamity might have been averted. I have always made it a rule to make all my officers participate in the navigation of the ship, so that each and all are equally conversant with myself in the position of the ship and the deviation of the courses steered by the compass. The White Star steamers are supplied with printed orders for the guidance of commanders. Those orders are that we are to take all possible precautions against fire, collision and wreck. There are no special instructions as to precautionary steps in approaching the shore. That is left entirely to the judgment of the commanders. The officers in charge have full power to change the course or stop the ship, if necessary, without consulting the Captain. There are no special instructions as to soundings. This ended the Captain's evidence.

The Court adjourned for an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court resumed its session at 3 o'clock.

DANIEL KINANE'S STATEMENT.

Daniel Kinane, a cabin passenger, was sworn, and stated: I went on board the Atlantic at Queenstown. On Monday, after the Captain took the reckoning, it was stated that the ship would bear up for Halifax. I was on deck as late as 10½ that night. The night was dark; some stars were visible, and there was a light breeze. I went into the smoking room and remained until 11. Then went to my state-room, went to bed, and fell asleep immediately. I was aroused by the noise of the ship striking. I put on my clothes and got to the deck. The sailors and officers were running about confused. I asked what was wrong, and was told by the person I addressed that he did not know. About two or three minutes after I got on deck the boiler exploded. I clung to the rigging, and afterward to the ship's side. Several attempts were made to reach the rock, and one man succeeded in getting to it. I also saw several attempting to swim ashore. I found that the stern was sinking, and that, from the place in which I was, would likely be covered; I then got forward to where the captain was; he was encouraging them to get to the rock, and told them if they clung to the ship's side they would perish; he told me to take to the rope; I jumped into the water, seized one of the three ropes that were out and reached the rock, after about an hour the fishermen came out in the boats and rescued us. The Captain and officers did, as I thought, all they could do; so far as I could see the Captain and officers were attentive to their duty; one of the cabin passengers spoke to me about the Captain's temperate habits. He refused wine at dinner; I never saw him drink anything stronger than lemonade. It was daylight before the passengers commenced to land. I do not know whether the steerage passengers were prevented from coming on deck or not. I have no reason to suppose they were.

This ended Mr. Kinane's evidence.

MR. SPENCER JONES' STATEMENT.

Mr. Spencer Jones, a cabin passenger, then testified as follows: I was up until after 11 o'clock on Monday night, and then went to bed. I was aroused by the shock of the vessel striking. I went on deck and found everything in confusion. About eight minutes after she struck she keeled over. The Captain appeared to be doing what he could to save the people. He was under the foremast holding on to a rope, encouraging the people to get ashore. I have had much experience with ships, being connected with a shipping-house in Liverpool. The discipline of the Atlantic was excellent. The conduct of the Captain and officers toward the passengers was all that could be desired. They were gentlemen in every sense of the word. They were always attentive to their duty. I know nothing that could have been done to save more lives than were saved. I do not know, nor did I hear, of any effort being made to keep the steerage passengers below.

Mr. Jones gave his evidence in such an indistinct manner that part of it could not be heard by the reporters, but this is the substance of it.

NICHOLAS BRANDT'S STATEMENT.

Nicholas Brandt then testified: I was asleep, and was aroused by the shock. Went on deck into the wheel-house, and thence to the weather side of the ship, and climbed up in the rigging; seeing that the stern was sinking I went forward and remained until I was taken off in the same boat as Capt. Williams. I have been to sea a great deal. This was my sixth voyage in the White Star line. The conduct of the officers, and the discipline of the crew of the Atlantic was very good. The officers were always energetic in the performance of their duties. Nothing could have been done to save life after the ship struck beyond what was done. The steerage-hatches were open. There was also a passage from the steerage to the cabin. When I was in the wheel-house the time was eighteen or nineteen minutes past 3. The ship had then keeled over. Capt. Williams stood on the side of the vessel below me, encouraging the passengers to keep moving about, and for six hours remained getting the passengers into the boats. When I turned in at 11 o'clock, I noticed that the weather, which had been clear, was getting hazy—a night in which it would be difficult to make the land.

This ended Mr. Brandt's evidence.

Mr. McDonald said it was not necessary to have the same story repeated; but if any passenger had anything new to state, to come forward.

MR. ALLAN'S STATEMENT.

Charles W. Allan testified: I was a cabin passenger, and the first one on deck. My experience was much the same as that of others. I was saved by the rope and the rock. It is my opinion that a good many more lives would have been saved if the ship had been manned by efficient seamen. The Captain could not get any number of men to do duty efficiently. One boat remained sound as much as three hours after the ship struck. That was No 1 boat. My impression from the beginning of the voyage was that the ship was not well manned. There may have been a large enough number, but they were not efficient men. The Captain and officers after the vessel struck, seemed to exert themselves as much as they could. I considered the Captain and the officers competent to perform their duty. I noticed that one of the rules was to exercise the crew at the boats once a week; that was not done. I believe that all steamers have that rule, but few obey it. There would have been difficulty in getting the boat into the water, but I believe it could have been accomplished; I heard of a gross act of insubordination among the crew the second day out, but do not know of any; Mr. Kinane told me of it.

THE CHIEF OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

John William Firth, Chief Officer of the Atlantic, testified: At twelve o'clock noon on Monday the Captain and I took observations by separate chronometers and agreed very closely; the latitude was 63° 55', longitude 41° 39'; a consultation of the officers was held as to the propriety of turning round to Halifax for coal, and we unanimously agreed to do it as the safest proceeding; at one o'clock the ship was headed for Halifax, the course being north 24° east; the speed was then about nine knots; I then went below; at 4 o'clock I returned to the deck; my watch was from four to six; no alteration was made in the course; I was below from six to eight; at eight there had been a change of weather and several showers of rain; I remained on deck until 12. This course was not changed. There had been some dark clouds, but they had passed and it was then clear. About 11½ the Quartermaster told me the speed was twelve knots. At 11:50 the Captain came on to the bridge where I was and inquired for the Third Officer, (Brady,) as he wished to have the distance run by the ship from 1 P. M. to midnight. Officer Brady was at the time on his rounds of the ship. The Captain afterward came on the bridge and told me he placed the ship four miles south of Sambro. I then went below. The Captain's orders were to keep a good lookout for loose ice, and in the event of seeing the light, if a fixed light, to get it two points in the port bow and call him immediately, and under any circumstances to call him not later than 3 o'clock. These orders I conveyed to the Second Officer. The lead was not thrown over at all; the lead was ready on the bridge. I was aroused by the shock when the ship struck. I went on deck and found a number of men trying to clear away No. 4 life-boat. It was just clear when a sea came and swept it away. No. 7 life-boat was then cleared, and also washed away. The sea was then making a clean breach over the fore part of the ship. She had keeled over to the windward and seaward. The passengers were taking to the rigging. There were thirty-two, including one woman, in the mizzen-rigging with me at daylight. I remained there until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when I was rescued by a boat's crew, under the command of Rev. Mr. Ancient; many who left the rigging to try to reach the ropes were washed away; I was unable to swim. I was the last man who left the wreck alive; it was in my opinion impossible to have launched the boat spoken of by Mr. Allan; it was carried away about daylight; I have had twenty-seven years' experience at sea with a great many masters and I found Capt. Williams all that could be expected of one in his position; I have been a ship-master myself largely in the India trade. There could not have been any attempt made to keep the steerage passengers below; the companion-ways were open. I cannot give any opinion as to the quantity of coal she had, or whether it was enough or not. I joined the steamer in the morning, and left a few hours later. A person might be told that there were 900 tons of coal on board, but that would not prove it. Too often a short quantity of coal is put in ships. I considered there was not the slightest risk when I went to bed at 12 in the morning. The course was intended to take us about five miles east of Sambro Light; the point at which she struck is, I learn, seven miles west of the light; I can account for the disaster in no other way than there was a strong set to the northwest which we did not know of; the log was hove regularly every two hours on two or three days during the passage, when we had no observations; our dead reckoning was found correct; the chief steward had reported a short supply of provisions; that might be because we took on more passengers than we expected. This completed the chief officer's statement.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

The Bodies of Mrs. and Miss Davidson Found.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The funeral of Metcalf, the second officer of the steamer Atlantic, took place here to-day from St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The bodies of Mrs. and Miss Davidson, two cabin passengers, were picked up to-day and brought to this city to-night.

The divers have commenced work.

Relief for the Survivors.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The committee who are soliciting subscriptions in aid of the Fourth Officer and survivors of the Atlantic disaster, report that over $1,000 have been collected. The money will be forwarded to the agent of the White Star line, to be distributed according to his judgment.

A Western Editor's Comment.

Mr. William E. Cramer, proprietor of the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, says of the lost steamer: "During the past three years we have crossed the ocean in two steamers, the Cambria, of the Glasgow line, and the Atlantic, of the White Star line. They have both since gone to the bottom, the Cambria with 159 passengers, and the Atlantic with 730. A captain has a great deal to do with the safety of a ship. If he is a first-class man, permeated with a thorough sense of duty, the chances of safety on the sea are about equal to those on the land. Capt. Craig was the commander of the Cambria in 1869, and when his vessel entered the dangerous channels between the north of Ireland and Scotland he was so careful that he would not permit any other officer but himself to stand on the lookout. And there, with glass in hand, he would remain for hours. Capt. Perry was the commander of the Atlantic when we crossed the ocean in January, 1872. As the vessel approached the American coast his watchfulness was unceasing by night and by day, because, he said, "here there is real danger." When the vessel was in the deep sea he left far more to his subordinates, who were trained men, but when nearing the coast he felt that he could trust no one with the responsibility but himself, and all the passengers experienced a feeling of security under the guidance of so tried, so skillful and so thoughtful an officer. We know nothing of Capt. Williams, of the Atlantic, but, on nearing the coast, we think a first-class captain would have considered it a breach of duty to be in his berth. The Atlantic is built of iron, and costs $750,000 in gold, and has been in service only two years. She is doubtless insured in Liverpool, but no insurance, however large, can repay the company for the prestige which they will lose by this terrible disaster."

Death of Hon. A. B. Williams in Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal, April 2.

Hon. A. B. Williams, who for several successive years represented the Cayuga and Wayne County District in the New York State Senate, and who, fifteen years or so ago, first as a Whig and afterward as a Republican, was one of the most prominent and influential public men in that State, died at his residence in Chicago yesterday. He removed from Lyons, N. Y., to Chicago in 1868, and has been actively engaged in the real estate business here. During the war he was a Pay-master in the army, holding a Major's commission. He was about sixty-two years of age. He has been an invalid for the past ten years.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 5.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.118⅞	100 Lake Shore	91⅞
2,000 Union Pac. 1st	88⅞	600 do	91⅝
200 Harlem Railroad	129⅛	3400 do	91⅛
200 do	129⅛	100 do s3.	91⅛
200 do	129¼	200 do	91⅛
1300 Western Union	84⅜	100 St. Paul	59⅛
400 do c.	84⅛	200 do	59⅛
1000 do	84⅛	100 Panama	109⅛
100 do b3.	84⅜	100 do	109⅛
100 do	84⅛	400 do	109
100 U. S. Express	74⅛	100 do	108¾
400 Pacific Mail	57⅜	100 Bost., H. & Erie	3⅛
600 do	57⅛	1200 do	3⅛
100 do b3.	57⅛	1000 Rock Island c.	113⅛
1400 do	57⅜	100 do	113⅛
1000 do	57⅛	100 do	112⅞
200 Union Pacific	34⅛	100 do	113⅛
500 do	34⅛	100 do	113⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud	101⅜	300 do	113
300 do	101⅛	200 Ohio & Miss	44⅜
400 do	101⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.	38⅛
100 do b3.	101⅛	100 do b3.	39
200 Erie Railroad	63⅛	100 do b30.	39⅛
300 do	64		

MONDAY, April 7—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, April 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$814,700
Decrease in Specie	514,700
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,789,300
Decrease in Deposits	5,821,700
Increase in Circulation	80,100

	April 6, '72.	March 29, '73.	April 5, '73.
National Capital	$71,875,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	16,729,200	16,729,200
Total	$87,155,500	$88,014,200	$88,014,200
Loans	278,483,400	274,848,700	273,198,800
Gold & Gold Notes	19,764,100	16,179,100	15,664,400
Other Legal Tend's	38,695,200	30,729,800	34,940,500
Deposits	201,065,500	193,508,700	187,687,000
Circulation	28,014,700	27,635,700	27,715,800
In Sub-Treasury	73,054,848	56,415,821	

We subjoin the relative strength of the bank statement in respect to Lawful Money to deposits and Circulation:

	March 31, '73.	April 5, '73.	April 6, '72.
Deposits	$193,508,700	$187,687,000	$201,065,500
Circulation	27,635,700	27,715,800	28,014,700
Total	$221,144,400	$215,402,800	$229,080,200
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$55,286,100	$53,850,700	$57,270,050
Actual basis	54,908,900	50,604,900	58,459,300
Excess	*$377,200	*$3,245,800	$1,189,250
Rate of money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

*Deficiency.

The Bank return creates surprise by its weakness on the Greenback Average. Nearly four millions appear to have been withdrawn, while the impression through the week was that the usual First of April drain of Currency to the country had ceased, and some of the large Banks reported receipts from the country.

The Loans were but partially distributed, and the Gold Average differs from last Monday only to the extent of the Customs paid into the Treasury over the sales of Gold out of the Treasury.

The discrepancy of Greenbacks does not occur from payments into the Sub-Treasury on the Gold sales of the week or of the previous week. During the fortnight that Office has disbursed Currency more rapidly than it came in from these sales. On Friday night, after receiving pay for $1,500,000 Gold sold the day before, the Currency balances stood $835,000 lower than on last Monday morning on the opening of business.

The deficiency in Gold and Greenback reserve at Bank, below the 25 ₱ cent. rule, is now $3,245,800. The State or Local Banks are short $1,026,700 on $26,241,200 demand Liabilities, and the Nationals $2,219,100 short on $189,161,600 demand Liabilities.

Current rumor on the Street attributes the heavy withdrawal of greenbacks to certain speculators in Gold and Money, both of which were made much dearer through the week, to the prejudice, of course, of Foreign Exchange and Mercantile convenience, and, to some extent, of public confidence. The Share speculation, which in past seasons of "lock up" was made the objective point by the party, appears, on this occasion, as a secondary consideration. The great harvest was with the money-lenders. The *Bears* in Stocks, whether in the movement, or only availing of its effect on the Exchange, profited, incidentally. The surprise is that the market was not broken five or eight per cent., in place of declining less than the daily shares for carrying forward the *Bull* account.

The clique of Gold speculators, who are not unknown to the Street, are probably responsible for a larger share of the mischief, in its more general consequences, than the Money-lenders and their Brokers. They talk panic and lightning all round the financial horizon. They scarcely hesitate to predict early bankruptcy for the whole country—*in Gold*; and so, like worthy and sagacious patriots, after the pattern of the architects of "Black Friday," they propose to run the precious metal up to fabulous prices. Possibly they may succeed. They nearly reached 120 ₱ cent. last week, and no doubt hope to pass it by several points this week or next—if they encounter no unexpected reverse.

The general Trade of the week was only partially damaged by the condition of affairs in Wall-street. The Exports from this port were over $5,000,000 in value, and from the Cotton ports, direct, about $3,600,000. The Exports of Silver Bullion are sensibly on the increase. They have been averaging over $500,000 a week from New-York for som time past. Last week $725,000 in Silver bars, and $500,000 in Silver Coin, Foreign and American.

The Foreign Exchanges fell to below 107 ₱ cent. during the Money stringency of the week and high price of Gold. They returned to 107½ ₱ cent. at the close, and we remark that some of the Bankers in these Exchanges are buying United States Five-twenties, on sixty days' option at a difference of one ₱ cent. over the Cash price, believing they will be available for Exchange in time at 2½@3 ₱ cent. above the current rate in London.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $7,576,073, against $12,745,852 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,361,289, against $3,595,198 same week in 1872. The Export of Gold and Silver, $1,246,187, against $916,474 same week in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,249,042.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,381	February	$38,726,564
August	42,892,129	March 8	9,404,893
September	34,290,330	March 15	5,974,593
October	30,686,752	March 22	10,997,728
November	25,650,040	March 29	13,884,596
December	28,925,208	April 5	7,576,073
January	37,689,752		
Total since July 1, 1872			$318,763,621
Same time previous year			298,098,085
Increase since July 1			$20,665,536

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July, is as follows:

July	$20,660,068	February	$21,189,002
August	19,464,143	March 5	5,252,908
September	19,684,798	March 12	5,398,314
October	23,124,749	March 19	4,068,273
November	23,625,216	March 26	5,260,047
December	21,411,220	April 2	5,361,289
January	20,050,550		
Total since July 1			$196,929,197
Same time previous year			175,494,240
Increase since July 1			$21,434,957
Gold, April 5, 1873			119 ₱ cent.
Gold, April 6, 1872			110⅛ ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1, are as follows:

July	$17,249,686	February	$3,670,444
August	2,298,188	March 1	[illegible]
September	1,420,[illegible]	March 8	[illegible]
October	4,729,143	March 15	[illegible]
November	4,069,935	March 22	[illegible]
December	2,983,576	March 29	749,093
January	7,127,899	April 5	1,346,187
Total since July 1, 1872			$50,774,860
Same time last year			28,831,850
Increase since July 1			$21,943,960

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,317	July	$16,951,436
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,891,688	September	3,725,226
October	11,314,165	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,801	November	6,957,456
December	6,951,775	December	2,430,315
January	11,087,490	January	16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,006
March	12,327,386	March	1,918,101
April 5	1,690,000	April 5	184,485
Total, 1872-3	$105,906,332	Total, 1872-3	$61,318,804
Total, 1871-2	123,776,090	Total, 1871-2	62,274,942

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		April 6, '72.
American Gold	118⅞@119¼@119	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	118⅝@119⅝	113
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	118¾@119	113
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	115⅜@115	110⅛
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	103⅛@103	101⅞
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	87@86⅞	91⅞
New-York Central	102@99⅞@101⅜	98⅞
Rock Island	115⅛@113	115
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞@44⅜@44⅜	47⅞
St. Paul Common	59⅞@58@59⅛	61⅞
St. Paul Preferred	76@74⅞	80⅛
Toledo and Wabash	72⅞@69@70⅛	78⅛
Union Pacific	35@33⅞@34⅛	38
Erie	65⅞@63⅞@64⅛	62⅛
Western Telegraph	86⅛@83⅞@85@84⅞	73⅛
Pacific Mail	57⅜@56⅛@57⅛	62⅛
Lake Shore	93⅞@91@92⅞@91⅛	95⅞
Harlem	137⅞@129⅛	114⅛

The fluctuations in the Public Funds were, in the main, One ₱ cent. higher on 5-20s than the previous week, while the advance in Gold was 2½ ₱ cent. On the Share speculation the dearness of Money told more seriously about the middle of the week than at the close. Even after the unfavorable Bank return on Saturday there was less weakness than looked for on the announcement of the disappearance of four millions of Greenbacks, and the market left off steady.

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—STATEMENT OF FEB. 28, 1873.

	Dec. 27, 1872.	Feb. 28, 1873.
Capital paid in	$478,176,252	$483,189,821
Surplus fund	110,830,107	114,461,408
Profits unappropriated	56,106,807	48,342,543
National circulation	333,649,758	336,195,414
Old local circulation	1,511,396	1,368,271
Individual deposits	592,311,460	653,832,066
U. S. deposits	7,637,785	6,328,314
U. S. disbursing offices	4,794,140	5,681,717
Due to national banks	124,110,631	133,599,078
To other banks, bankers, &c.	49,327,864	50,249,396
Total liabilities	$1,757,452,180	$1,832,846,436
Loans and discounts	$874,750,846	$906,189,397
U. S. stock for circulation	380,843,250	383,450,050
Other United States funds	26,078,290	25,096,750
Legal-tender money	121,018,688	119,191,315
Gold and silver	18,997,482	17,685,720
Due from national banks	127,969,194	134,767,738
Due from other banks	11,673,893	13,332,942
Bills of national banks	18,836,443	15,882,519
Real estate	32,589,248	33,789,592
Stocks and mortgages	22,999,631	22,014,389
Cash items for Cl'ring-house	103,628,174	143,037,775
Miscellaneous	19,563,831	17,323,499
Total resources	$1,757,452,180	$1,832,846,486

The relative position of the above movement to the previous return may be thus stated:

	Dec. 27, 1872.	Feb. 28, 1873.
Deposits, less C. Items	$488,685,286	$510,794,291
Circulation	332,749,758	335,195,414
Due Treasury	12,427,905	12,609,031
Due Banks, net	33,795,408	35,667,792
Total	$867,658,358	$894,266,528
Gold and Greenbacks	140,018,485	136,877,036
Pro Rata	16.10 ₱ cent.	15.20 ₱ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1873.

☞ THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, being secured by a First Mortgage on a COMPLETED road—which is one of the GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, commanding a large through business, and which, from the immense Mineral, Agricultural, and other valuable resources of the country it traverses, is assured of a very remunerative local traffic—are among the most substantial and satisfactory investment securities in the market; and, at the present price—87½ and accrued interest—yield a liberal rate of interest on their cost.

They are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; coupon and registered; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest May and November.

We buy and sell at current market rates, the WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS originally negotiated by us, and now quoted at the Stock Exchange, and widely known as favorite securities in the principal money market. Coupon Bonds of $1,000; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest January and July. Price to-day, 94¾ to 95.

We also buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Investment Bonds.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.
3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.
4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ THE COMPLETION OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD was accomplished on the 11th of March, thus forming a through route by rail from Galveston to New-York.

The negotiation of the $10,000,000 First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS is nearly closed, less than $500,000 remaining, which can be had at 90 and interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ CAIRO & FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Only a limited number unsold. The Road rapidly approaching completion. The Bonds are THE ONLY LIEN upon ROAD, EQUIPMENT, 1,926,460 ACRES LAND and all other property of the Company. The land sales average over $5 per acre.
H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

☞ FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY, MILWAUKEE EXTENSION FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 5, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	5	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	746	Oil-cake, pkgs	279
Eggs, bbls	3,687	Oil, bbls	209
Flour, bbls	6,940	Butter, pkgs	200
Meal, bbls	200	Cheese, pkgs	1,374
Meal, bags	697	Beef, pkgs	135
Wheat, bushels	4,740	Lard, pkgs	567
Corn, bushels	12,000	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,719
Oats, bushels	12,173	Lard, tcs	2,800
Malt, bushels	1,400	Lard, kegs	11
Barley, bushels	3,000	Tallow, pkgs	145
Seed, bags	91	Stearine, pkgs	40
Flax, bales	14	Starch, pkgs	1,779
Hops, bales	12	Tobacco, hhds	441
Hemp, bales	53	Tobacco, pkgs	106
Hides, No.	311	Wool, bales	157
Hides, bundles	190	Whisky, bbls	608

ASHES—Pots have been moderately inquired for at $8 ₱ 100 lbs.; Pearls wholly nominal.

BRICKS—There has been a fair demand noted to meet present wants, with Long Island quoted at $7@$11; Jersey, $7@$9; North River, $11 50; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia, $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been without change as to price, but in limited request, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Dull, and essentially unchanged.

COTTON—Has been quoted up ⅛c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on a moderate inquiry. Sales, 1,223 bales, including 306 bales to shippers, 417 bales to spinners, and 500 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, business has been much tamer, with prices quoted ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ lb. higher. ... sales have been officially reported since our last of 12,500 bales, (of which 3,900 bales last evening, and 8,900 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 18⅝c., May at 19 7-16c., June at 19⅝c., July at 19⅞c., with 100 bales, October option, sold at 17⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 746 bales, including 453 bales from Savannah, and 293 bales per rail.... The day's receipts at all the shipping ports were only 5,597 bales. ....The week's exports hence have been 12,898 bales. Also, 262 bales Sea Island.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
Good Ordinary	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
Strict Good Ord'y	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	18¾	18⅞	19⅛	19¼
Middling	19¾	20	20⅛	20¼
Good Middling	21⅝	22	22¼	22⅜

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been moderately active, but at somewhat irregular and easier prices.

DYE-WOODS—Have been slow of sale within the previous range.

FERTILIZERS—The leading kinds of stock have been in fair request, with values generally well supported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet, and quoted weak and drooping; demand confined to job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$6 65; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 60 ₱ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour dull at irregular figures, within the previous range; 500 bbls. sold.... Rye Flour firm; 380 bbls. sold, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50....Of Corn-meal, 850 bbls. changed hands, mainly at $3 25 for Yellow Western and Jersey.

GRAIN—Wheat has been partially neglected and quoted nominally unchanged; small lots sold at $1 62 for No. 2 N. W. Spring, $1 45@$1 50 for rejected Spring, and $1 85 for Red Western. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, quoted at about $1 65 for fair average samples. No export dealings reported.... Corn has been heavy and drooping, on a restricted inquiry; sales, 39,000 bushels at 63½c.@65c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western; 65½c.@66c. for old do., afloat; 63c.@63½c. for do., in store.... Rye unchanged. ....Barley dull; 6,000 bushels fair ordinary Western reported sold at $1 10, delivered....Of Barley-malt, 5,000 bushels Canada sold at $1 35, long time....Oats have been scarce and wanted; quoted stronger in price, especially the better grades of new. Sales, 42,000 bushels at 51c.@54c. for inferior to very choice new Mixed Western; 50c.@52½c. for new Black; 52c.@56c. for new White; and, nominally, 53c. for old Mixed Western, in store....The week's exports hence for European ports include 1,102 bbls. Flour, 13,210 bushels Wheat, and 129,222 bushels Corn.

HARDWARE—All the leading kinds of stock have met with a fair sale at generally steady figures, though some alterations are noted on a few specialties. The trade of the season thus far, however, has not been equal to the anticipations of sellers, who attribute the backwardness in part to the protracted Winter and the extreme stringency in money.

HIDES—Have been quoted generally ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. lower, influenced by the more liberal offerings, the restricted inquiry, and the buoyancy in Gold and severe Money pressure. The week's receipts have been 69,687 Hides and 360 bales do. Sales, 39,400 Hides and 100 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs.; 300 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 24 lbs., on private terms; 2,570 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., at 26c., gold, four months, selected; 3,050 Dry Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., part at 24c., gold, three months, selected; 3,000 Dry Tampico, 22 lbs., at 22½c.; 1,200 Dry Bogota, 20@22 lbs., at 23c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry California, 23 lbs., 1,580 Dry Campeachy, 20 lbs., on private terms; 600 Dry Acapulco, 23 lbs., at 26½c., currency, as they run; 2,600 Dry Corpus Christi, 21@24 lbs., part at 20c., currency, cash flat; 19,500 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., at 21c., cash flat, to 22½c., four months, selected; 1,000 Wet-salted Western, 60 lbs.; 900 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., on private terms; 700 Wet-salted City Ox, 70 lbs., at 12½c., currency, selected; 100 bales Calcutta Cows, on private terms. The stock on hand is 157,300 Hides and 1,170 bales, (same time last year, 72,800 Hides.) The general market closing heavily and in favor of purchasers.

LEATHER—The movement in most lines has been on a restricted scale. The offerings of stock have not been urgent as a rule, though overweights have been in excess of the current requirements of buyers. The demand from all sources has been less confident. The money pressure has been against active dealings, especially on home trade account. Prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Demand fair, prices of desirable goods firm; 461 hhds. and 50 tcs. new crop Porto Rico sold on private terms, and 75 bbls. New-Orleans at 70c.@72c.

NAILS—There has been a fair jobbing business noted in most kinds of stock on a steady market.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after at about former prices; sales 820 bbls. Strained and good Strained at $3@$3 12½, 500 bbls. Low No. 2 at $3 12½, and 400 bbls. Opaque at $4 ₱ 280 lbs....Nothing new in Tar....Of Spirits Turpentine 175 bbls. sold at 55½c.@56c., closing dull with sellers at 56c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quoted steady, with City at $39 50, gold; Western at $40 50@$41, currency, on, however, a very moderate inquiry for supplies. The week's exports have been 8,175 bags.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, wanted at 9c., and held at 9½c....Refined firmer and in demand; sales, 2,000 bbls., at 19½c., quoted subsequently at 19¾c.@20c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quiet at 19c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, since our last, at about steady rates; sales, 220 bbls. new Western Mess, at $17 12½@$17 25; 100 bbls. City Prime Mess, reported at $15 50; 25 bbls. extra Prime at $14, and 180 bbls. Pork Hocks at $7. For forward delivery, 500 bbls. Western Mess, April option, sold at $17 15....Dressed Hogs quite moderately sought after, with City quoted at 7⅝c.@8c....Cut-meats quoted heavy, on a restricted business; Dry-salted Shoulders lower. Sales, 200 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 7c.; 500 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 lbs., at 12½c.; 200 tcs. do., 16 lbs. Chicago delivery, at 11c., and sundry lots of Bulk Meats within our former range....Bacon in less request, yet quoted about as before; 750 boxes Long Clear, in lots, part at 9c.; 1,000 boxes do., May options, at 9c.@9 1-16c.; 200 boxes Short Clear at 9c.; 200 boxes do., March, at 9½c.... Lard has been in more urgent demand, and, with lighter offerings, quoted stronger in price, though closing less buoyantly; sales, 150 tcs. Western Steam, at 8 13-16c.; 580 tcs. City Steam and Kettle, at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 100 tcs. City No. 1 at 8½c. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, April options, at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c.; 750 tcs. do., May, at 9⅛c.; 250 tcs. do., buyer's option, at 9⅛c.; and 2,500 tcs. do., June regular options, at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c., closing with sellers at 9⅜c....Beef products inactive at old figures; sales, 145 bbls. and 180 tcs. Beef, and 60 bbls. Beef Hams....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as before quoted....The week's export clearances for European ports include 902 bbls. Pork, 19,283 boxes Bacon, 12,901 pkgs. Lard, 706 tcs. Beef, and 10,548 boxes Cheese.

RICE—Has been comparatively quiet, since our last, at $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina, $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon.

SKINS—A limited business has been reported in Deer at drooping rates. Sales 1,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, 4,000 lbs. Angostura, and 2,000 lbs. Texas, &c. Receipts, 30 bales Vera Cruz, &c., 14 do. Progreso, 12 do. Truxillo, and 32 do. Texas, &c. Goat steady on a moderate demand; sales, 275 Bales Mexican, 25 do. Curacoa, 12 do. Maracaibo, and at auction 29 do. Calcutta. Receipts have been 311 bales Tampico, 225 do. Vera Cruz, 129 do. Corpus Christi, 55 do. Buenos Ayres, and 238 do. Calcutta.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active since our last, at unaltered prices; demand for refining purposes fair; trade call moderate. Sales 2,238 hhds., 50 bbls. and 1,326 boxes, including 1,450 hhds. inferior to good refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8½c., chiefly at 8⅛c.; 394 hhds., 50 bbls. and 89 boxes fair refining do. at 8c.; 348 hhds. Centrifugal at 7¾c.@9½c., mainly at 9¼c.; 1,237 boxes do., part at 9¼c.; 48 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 9c.; and 48 hhds. Demerara at 10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined steady and in request.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quoted about steady, with sales of 162,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8 15-16c. Of Stearine, small lots, in tierces, sold at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Dull at 91c.; sales 150 bbls. Also, 50 bbls. Alcohol on private terms.

WOOL—Holders of Domestic have been more accommodating in their views as to prices, and have made concessions sufficient to induce buyers to purchase with more freedom, thus imparting an appearance of activity to the market not usual of late. The money pressure has been decidedly against the selling interest. Manufacturers have been operating with rather less reserve, on the modified basis as to values, but they have not been, thus far, remarkably confident in their movements. The very unsatisfactory Spring call for woolens has been discouraging in its influence, especially in view of the extraordinary stringent money market. The reported dealings in Domestic, during the week, embraced about 175,000 lbs. Fleece within the range of 45c.@59c., chiefly at 50c.@55c. for Medium Western and XX; 475 bales and 55,000 lbs. Pulled at from 40c.@47c., equal to about 110,000 lbs. California Spring, in sundry lots, part at from 30c.@34c.; 280,000 lbs. do. Fall, chiefly at 22c.@27½c.; 10,000 lbs. California Pulled, and 20,000 lbs. Colorado stock on private terms; 35,000 lbs. Texas at from 19c. for Carpet, to 33c. for choice; 2,500 lbs. Combing at 65c.; equal to about 45,000 lbs. Scoured at from 65c.@80c.; 9,000 lbs. Tubbed on private terms. A somewhat steadier market has been noted for foreign, influenced, in part, by the buoyancy in gold, with a livelier inquiry for suitable supplies; 350 bales and 20,000 lbs. Cape sold at 32½c.@38c.; about 120,000 lbs. Montevideo, part at 35c.; 300 bales Australian, part at 32c.; 35,000 lbs. East India at 34c.@37c.; about 360,000 lbs. Syrian and other foreign, mainly unwashed stock, on private terms; and 12,000 lbs. Natal at 44c.@45c. Also, by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co., at auction, 118 bales Donskoi, damaged, at 21c.@30c. ₱ lb....The advices from Boston are of a fair business, but without improvement as to price, buyers having had the advantage decidedly. The week's sales were 380,000 lbs. domestic, and 400,000 lbs. foreign. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The sales of fine fleece Wools have not been heavy, and we think there is an increasing disposition on the part of some of those who have them in stock to hold for higher prices than buyers feel like paying at present. No large lots can be bought at the ruling rates, the sales being mainly of a few thousand pounds at a time, frequently to close consignments. As the time for the new clip approaches, it is presumed there will be considerable offerings for this purpose. The market for Pulled Wool has been moderately active, but prices vary widely, and it is almost impossible to give a quotation which shall represent the value of this line of Wools. Supers have been sold at from 40c.@55c., and Extras at 45c.@52½c....From Philadelphia the report is of rather more activity, but at irregular prices. X. to XX. Fleece sold at 52½c.@55c.; Combing, 60c.@76c.; Pulled, 40c.@50."

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the general market, rates showing no material alteration. Room and tonnage offered with reserve, for early use....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,150 tons Provisions on private terms; and by steam, 150 boxes Bacon at 40s. and 160 pkgs. Leather on private terms. Also a British ship, 1,415 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And British bark, with Molasses, reported from Philadelphia, at 32s. 6d....For London, by sail, 1,700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs....For Cardiff, by steam, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 45s....For Cork and orders, a British brig, [illegible] tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 7s. 9d., and 1s. 3d. to the United Kingdom and the Continent, and 3s. if direct; a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d., privileges as to lay days and to extend to May 10, and, if direct, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; and an Italian bark, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, reported from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, a British bark, [illegible] tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s....For Antwerp, by sail, 250 boxes Bacon, at 40s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, by sail, 75 boxes Bacon, at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Stettin, by sail, 100 boxes Bacon, 500 tcs. Lard, and 25 tons Log-wood, on private terms, and a Norwegian bark, 343 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo....For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 427 tons, with about 2,[illegible] bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. to the Mediterranean, and 8s. to the Adriatic; a British bark, 310 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar, by sail, 100 hhds. Tobacco, and 1,600 cases Petroleum on private terms....For Gibraltar and Genoa, an Italian brig, 363 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Salonica, an Italian brig, hence, with about 5,600 cases Petroleum, at 40s....For Genoa, by sail, 200 hhds. Tallow on private terms....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a German brig, 274 tons, at $6c....For St. Jago, a brig, with Coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $3 75, gold....For Matanzas and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, about 180 tons, at $2,000; and a brig, about 425 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, at $4 and $4....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, a brig, 250 tons, at $7 25 and $5....For Cardenas and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, with Sugar and Molasses, at $7 50 and $5....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, a brig, 350 tons, with Molasses, at $5....For Belfast, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Bucksville, at $13 50....For Portland, an American schooner, 190 tons, hence with Coal, at $2 10, and back, with Plaster, from Windsor, N. S., to Philadelphia, at $3 50....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from King's Ferry, at $12, and another, out and back, with do., from St. Mary, at $11 25.

AMUSEMENTS AND TOBACCO.

The Discussion in the Methodist Conference at Hudson on Saturday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUDSON, Saturday, April 5.

The main business in Conference to-day, and the only business which occupied the liveliest attention, was the Tobacco and Amusement resolutions. The report of the Committee on Amusements read as follows:

Whereas, The moral sense of the Christian Church as well as society in general, have regarded certain amusements as inconsistent with Christian character, and

Whereas, The Methodist Church, in her discipline, forbids the taking of such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus, and has also defined in a separate rule that such diversions means dancing, attending theatres, and engaging in games of chance; and

Whereas, As there is a tendency and disposition with some of the members not to fully observe these rules in some places; therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the observance of our rules on amusements as very essential to the well-being and spirituality of the Church's membership, and also to her moral standing before the world.

Resolved, That, as Christian members, we will use our influence, by teaching and example, to prevent such practices among our people, and that we will faithfully endeavor to calmly enforce our rules on this subject.

The above preambles and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Then came the tobacco question. It was brought up by the following report:

Whereas, The tobacco habit is productive of and aggravates disease, both of body and mind, precipitating oftentimes its victims into a premature grave or rendering them miserable wrecks of life.

Whereas, It is the gratification entirely of the sensual and animal appetites and propensities, degrading in its tendency the higher and nobler qualities of our nature, thus becoming a fit companion for the barroom and grog-shop proclivity.

Whereas, The habit is not only sinful within itself, but leads from one vice to another; and

Whereas, It is the plain duty of religious teachers, and especially of ministers of the Gospel to avoid all conduct that will bring reproach upon their profession or lead by their example the steps of the youth in the path of error and vice: therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend all the members of this Conference to refrain wholly from its baneful influence.

Resolved, That we earnestly request all candidates for admission into this Conference to pledge entire abstinence from this injurious superfluity.

W. W. SHAW.
W. D. FERO.

The Conference laughed heartily over the expression "injurious superfluity," and then Rev. Mr. Osbon, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District, arose to attack the preamble and resolutions, although it was only a day or two ago, in representing his district, he said tobacco-raising was hurting religion there, and yet he is an inveterate tobacco-chewer. The preambles and resolutions seemed to have hit him somewhere on a sore spot, for he spoke in an excited manner. He said there was base back-biting and slandering going on, and all of it was not outside of the walls of the Conference either. [Cries of hear, hear.] Mr. Osbon started to continue his remarks, when some one made a motion to lay the whole thing on the table. This caused considerable confusion, and counter-motions were hurled at the chair from all sides of the room. Finally, a compromise was effected by referring the matter to a special committee of six to be appointed by the six presiding elders. This settled the vexed question for the day, but it will come up again on Monday. Opinions of members are very conflicting in relation to it.

Orville Van Keuren was to-day elected to deacon's orders.

The relations of Josiah Sims, of Deposit, were discontinued. His Presiding Elder said there had been reports of a damaging nature made against him, and he had left for California. He said he had advised Sims to never join a Methodist church again, but to get religion over and join some other church. [Much laughter.]

George M. Pratt, Joseph Millett, Uriah Simmons, and Delos M. Tompkins, were also elected to deacons' orders to-day.

Winslow W. Seaver, former superintendent and pastor of St. Luke's Hospital, having renounced the Episcopal Church, was to-day received into full membership of this Conference. The occasion brought out highly eulogistic remarks from leading clergymen. Mr. Seaver left a salary of $3,000 per annum to take the position of an itinerant preacher in the Methodist Church; this, too, after seventeen years' service in the Episcopal faith.

The Committee on Necessitous Cases reported in favor of the following sums being expended: To superannuated and supernumaries, $8,200; to widows of deceased ministers, $3,475; to orphan children, $250, and to effective members $600; total, $12,475. The report was referred back to the committee.

Mr. Browning, from the Committee on Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, reported having collected money from only six churches. Conference adopted a resolution eulogizing the society and calling upon every one for its encouragement. Mr. Evart, from the Committee on Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union, offered resolutions commending the society to the favorable consideration of all Methodists everywhere. The President is Rev. A. Longache; Vice-President, L. H. King; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John D. Sleighback, and Recording Secretary, George Clark.

To-morrow Bishop Simpson will occupy the pulpit of the church where Conference is now held.

To-night Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of the Washington-street Church, Poughkeepsie, delivered a lecture in the City Hall for the benefit of the African Church, in this city. His subject was, "Through the Fire," and an immense audience was present. The address was a brilliant one throughout.

Close of the Oyster Season.

From the Baltimore Sun.

With the end of April the oyster season will close, according to the provision of law. The season has proved generally profitable to dealers and packers, notwithstanding the fact that nearly 1,000,000 bushels of oysters were spoiled in the shell during the first heavy freeze of the past Winter, when, it will be remembered, several fleets of oyster boats were frozen in the rivers down the bay, and were not released from their icy bonds until weeks had elapsed. With the approach of February the sale of canned oysters became very poor, caused by the rather general stagnation, under the severity of the season, of all branches of trade, and since that time prices have been lower than has marked this particular trade in several years. At the present time a good article can be had at the following prices: One-pound cans, $1 10, and two-pound cans $2 10 per dozen. What are known as light weights range from eighty to ninety-five cents per dozen for one-pound cans, and $1 60 to $1 75 for two-pound cans. An extra quality of oysters, such as are taken from the waters in the lower portion of the bay, command $4 per dozen for two-pound cans. At the present time the trade is principally confined to oysters opened raw and packed in ice for shipment. Dealers in what is known as the raw trade complain that their sales during the past season have not compared favorably with those of 1872, and attribute the falling off to a combination of circumstances, the principal one being that parties at Crisfield can undersell dealers in this city.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing the following named articles, required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.
300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
28,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
2,800 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
4,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
700,000 pounds XX Flour, or 58,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
12,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
48,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,300 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,665 pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
42,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,400 pounds best Brown Soap in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,400 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.
1,120,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
22,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,400 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,200 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,800 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
8,000 pounds coffee (green.)
12,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

CROW AGENCY.
25,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
60,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
240,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
16,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
16,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1873, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1874, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yancton, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment by the 1st day of June, 1873.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:

For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39,275 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 54,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 23,125 pounds.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong, double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The Sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said Agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound, with a private mark corresponding to same in proposal.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 20 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at the Agencies, on or about the 1st day of July next, or other specified points, of Beef, Flour, and Bacon for the following Agencies in Montana Territory:

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
70,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY.
225,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
50,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
150,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
2,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or 166,666 pounds per month.
150,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the Agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

800 pairs 4-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,005 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,605 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
505 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36x50 inches, and weigh four and one-quarter pounds.
300 pairs 4-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
1,200 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,800 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
650 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
700 pairs 4-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,600 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,325 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one quarter pounds.
400 pairs 4-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
700 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
700 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
450 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
400 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
15,460 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
16,775 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
200 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
3,982 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
10 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
400 Heavy Double Shawls.
4,924 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, two-thirds dark-blue, one-third whitey-brown.
705 dozen Spools Cotton, standard make, 200 yards, 3-cord and 6-cord.
256,325 yards Calico, standard prints.
67,800 yards Indigo Blue Drilling.
47,500 yards good Bed Ticking.
148,575 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
122,000 yards standard Duck, 8-ounce.
20,750 yards Plaid Linsey.
20,450 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
27,600 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
6,300 yards Kentucky Jeans.
19,825 yards Satinet.
1,000 yards Colored Drilling (for dress lining)
300 yards Bleached Sheeting (for shrouds)
3,600 yards Blue Denims.
9,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
348 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
652 dozen Men's Wool Socks.
628 dozen Women's Wool Hose.
453 dozen Children's Wool Hose.
44 dozen Wool Scarfs.
17,197 Red Flannel Shirts.
3,400 Gray Flannel Shirts.
7,665 Hickory Shirts.
1,100 Calico Shirts.
450 Women's Wool Hoods.
150 Misses' Wool Hoods.
140 Bed Coverlets.
3,300 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
1,054 pounds Gilling Twine, 2 and 3-cord, equal quantities, Nos. 30, 35, and 40.
904 pounds Cotton Maitre, for Seines.
500 pounds Indigo.
628 dozen best Cast-steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
481 dozen best Cast-steel Hunter's Axes, handled.
509 dozen Ax Handles, 36-inch, No. 1.
647 dozen tinned-iron Preserving Kettles, 3½ to 10 quarts.
434 dozen short-handle Fry Pans, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in equal quantities.
292 dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4, and 6 quarts.
50 dozen Tin Plates.
820 dozen Tin Cups pints.
200 dozen Tin Cups, quarts.
35 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
40 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
25 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
130 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 2 quarts.
80 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 4 quarts.
613 dozen tinned-iron Table-spoons.
120 dozen tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
1,508 dozen Butcher-knives, 6-inch.
110 dozen Hunting-knives, 6-inch.
120 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
230 dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
8 dozen Pocket-knives.
113 dozen Taper Saw Files, 4½-inch.
47 dozen Mill-saw Files.
352 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast-steel.
120 dozen Hoe Handles.
40 dozen Hatchets.
13 dozen Hand-saws.
691 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted sizes.
205 dozen Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
355 dozen Sewing Awls.
299 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
112 dozen Cast-steel Shears, 7½ and 8 inches.
441 dozen Coarse Combs.
126 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
55 dozen Open Thimbles.
93 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
173,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
87,000 Needles, Glovers'.
544 Beaver Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
50 Mink Traps, Newhouse.
3,385 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
5,450 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
600 Powhattan Pipes.
600 Reed Stems.
3,142 Sack Coats, assorted sizes, for men.
4,652 Pants, assorted sizes, for men.
930 Vests, assorted sizes, for men.
374 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
250 Suits (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
120 Vests, for boys five to ten years of age.
6,310 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
175 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
300 Heavy Cassimere Caps.
1,558 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
794 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
200 pairs Boys' Shoes, good quality, Nos. 5 and 6.
220 pairs Misses' Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
224 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
9,600 pounds Tobacco, plug.
500 pounds Smoking Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston by the 1st day of June next.

Also, the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:

1,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
75 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,850 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,250 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
400 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,450 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
350 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for. All the samples of each bidder shall be designated by a private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case) of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, without extra charge for cases or bailing, when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President; and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum of not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1873.

Sealed proposals for the delivery of 50,000 cubic feet of live oak timber of the best quality at either the Kittery, Charlestown, or Brooklyn Navy-yard, or of such proportion of the 50,000 cubic feet at either as the department may direct, will be received at this bureau until THURSDAY, the 17th day of April next.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount, in addition to the twenty-five per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered.

The remaining seventy-five per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing pay-master as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 50,000 cubic feet to be delivered will be in the following proportions: say 8,128 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy-yard; 32,020 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 16 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 2,463 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 7,389 cubic feet of timber siding 13 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards, at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within one year from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber, or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "sealed proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions, and similarly indorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy-yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3,000 to 25,000 cubic feet of live oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st of September, 1873.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement, or reduce the amount, if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

Parties desiring to bid for furnishing this timber will be furnished with instructions, as to the form of offer required, upon application to this bureau.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., April 4, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M., on the 6th day of May, 1873, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:
1—Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts.
2—Taunton River, Massachusetts.
3—Providence River, Rhode Island.
4—Wickford Harbor, Rhode Island.
5—Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
6—Stonington Harbor, Connecticut.
7—New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut.
8—Housatonic River, Connecticut.
9—Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut.
10—Norwalk River, Connecticut.
11—Peconic River, Long Island, New-York.
For rip-rap granite:
1—Breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island.
2—Jetty at mouth of Connecticut River.
For removing Luddington Rock, New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut.

Specifications in regard to the works and blank forms for proposals and guaranty will be sent on application to this office.

G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major-General, United States Army.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORTIMER O. S. MORIARTY, DANIEL MORIARTY, and MICHAEL MORIARTY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Mortimer O. S. Moriarty, Daniel Moriarty, and Michael Moriarty, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHRISTIAN JAEKLE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYER LONDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Myer Londner, of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LEVI HALL and JOHN COAD, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before S. S. Morris, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Levi Hall and John Coad, of the City of Jersey City, in said district, heretofore carrying on business in said City of Jersey City, under the firm name of Hall & Coad, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Hackensack, N. J., the 5th day of April, A. D. 1873.

MARTIN Y. BUNN, Assignee,
Ap7-1aw3wM* Hackensack, N. J.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of BOWLES BROTHERS & COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—The list of creditors filed in said case being incomplete, all creditors who have not been represented in Court are requested to communicate immediately with the assignee, in Boston, and state their address and the nature and amount of their claims, in order that the full amount of indebtedness may be ascertained as early as possible.

HENRY J. STEVENS, Assignee,
No. 19 Court-street, Boston.

New-York creditors can learn the necessary facts by applying to SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, Counselors at Law, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILSON WELSH, as Assignee for the benefit of creditors of Henry L. Gill and Thomas G. Gill, plaintiff, against HENRY CLEWS, Theodore S. Fowler, Francis A. Drexel, Anthony J. Drexel, Joseph W. Drexel, John Pierpont Morgan, John N. Robinson, James H. Wright, Jay Cooke, William G. Moorhead, Harris C. Fahnestock, Henry D. Cooke, Pitt Cooke, James A. Garland, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Jr., John B. Haskin, O. C. Whitney, the National Park Bank, Henry L. Gill, and Thomas G. Gill, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 11 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

EATON, TAILER & CADWALADER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of March, 1873.

EATON, TAILER & CADWALADER,
mh31-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—HENRY McKENNEE against CATHERINE L. CASE.—Summons for Money, (com. not ser.)—To the above-named Defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 287 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for three hundred dollars, with interest on one hundred and fifty dollars from June 28, 1870, and on one hundred and fifty dollars from Aug. 28, 1870, besides costs.—Dated Feb. 10, 1873.

C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of March, 1873, at the new Court-house, City of New-York.—Dated March 12, 1873.

C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh17-1aw7wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—RICHARD H. NUTT, plaintiff, against J. J. POWERS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served)—To J. J. Powers, the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Exchange-place, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 12th day of March 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 12, 1873.

D. R. GARNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 15th day of March, 1873.—Dated March 17, 1873.

D. R. GARNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh17-1aw6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—ROBERT FELLOWS, WILLIAM HOLMES, and SAMUEL D. CLAPP against LOUIS STRAHOKER.—Summons for money.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York at the new Court-house therein, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 287 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for one thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and three cents, with interest on one thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and three cents from Oct. 21, 1872, and on two hundred dollars from Nov. 2, 1872, besides costs.—Feb. 23, 1873.

C. J. G. HALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of March, 1873, at the new Court-house, City of New-York.

C. J. G. HALL,
mh17-1aw7wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LIZZIE WHITBROOK, plaintiff, against FREDERICK WHITBROOK, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. filed.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 89 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 25, 1873.

HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of March, 1873.

HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh24-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—LOUISA HILL, plaintiff, against JAMES D. HILL, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not serv.)—To the defendant, James D. Hill: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 14, 1873.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City of New-York, on the 15th day of March, 1873.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
mh17-1aw6wM. Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1873.

MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH,
H. B. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH,
Executors.
f3-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872.

SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.
oc7-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

HENRY B. BURTNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT,
MARY E. BURTNETT,
d16-1aw6mM* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1872.

GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
oc21-1aw6mM Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1872. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.
ja6-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST SIMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.

ap7-1aw6mM* ABRAHAM SIMON, Executor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

GREAT SALE
OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
AND
FINE JEWELRY.

Being about to retire from the jewelry business, I offer my large stock of goods for the next fifteen days, to the public and trade generally, below cost.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN,
No. 715 Broadway,
Under the New-York Hotel.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selections at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of the Presbyterian Hospital will be held at the Hospital, on 70th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., on Wednesday next, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. HENRY M. TABER,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1873. Recording Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed., April 9. | Java, Wednesday, April 23.
*Russia, Wed'day, April 16. | Parthia, Saturday, April 26.
*Calabria, Sat'day, Ap. 19. | *Cuba, Wedday, April 3.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage .... $30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, April 19, 10½ A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ A. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, May 10, at 10½ A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FRANCE, THOMSON......Saturday, April 12, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GRIGG..........Saturday, April 26, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS........Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.......Tuesday, April 8, at 2 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.......Wednesday, April 9, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage............$80 and $90, currency
Steerage.................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Europa.......Sat., April 12 | Alexandria, Wed., April 30
Trinacria....Wed., April 16 | Australia.....Sat., May 3
California...Sat., April 19 | Ismailia.......Wed., May 7
Columbia.....Wed., April 23 | Victoria.......Sat., May 10
India........Sat., April 26 | Castalia.......Wed., May 14

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT..Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE..........DANRE....Saturday, May 3
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 17
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..Saturday, May 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Sunday, April 6, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE...........April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..............April 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Ap. 23, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH...........May 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

GREAT WESTERN

STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel. THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER...Wed'day, April 23
ARRAGON, WESTERN.........Wed'day, May 17

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)...April 10
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..........April 17
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)...........April 24
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........May 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

PEMBROKE..........................April 12
GLAMORGAN.........................May 3
PEMBROKE..........................May 24
GLAMORGAN.........................June 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin.........55 currency
Steerage.............30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 19.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. NOLAN, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, April 8.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, April 10.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, April 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, for Nassau and Havana, on the 12th April.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, on the 16th April.

The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, for Havana direct, on 26th April.

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 29th April.

For freight and passage, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.......................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.......................June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 8.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, April 15.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, April 22.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 119 Wall-st.

D. McKELLER, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State indispensable to travelers going abroad, issued by RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st., Notary and Commissioner for every State.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats such as desired.

Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. R. CROSSETT.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE

AND SAFE KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, and all OTHER PROPERTY, in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible. Goods received from any point without previous notice, and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to discharge in interior court of warehouses, avoiding all delays and street risks. These establishments are the oldest, most extensive, and best experienced, and are GUARDED day and night by private watchmen.

H. G. HAEGER,
8th-av., from 33d to 34th st.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS
TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING,
AT B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO'S.,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, built expressly for the purpose, NOS. 102 TO 111 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV. TRUNKS, CASES and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates. PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

JOHN H. MORRELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

THE ENTIRE
FURNITURE
OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
Will be sold at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.

All new last Fall, by celebrated makers. Rich Parlor and Bedroom suites, Pier Glasses, Lambrequins, Cornices, Window-Shades, Gas-fixtures, &c. Inquire of B. B. MERRILL & CO., No. 44 West 33d-st.

STORAGE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, pianos, baggage, &c., in separate rooms; private watchman in building at night. This is the safest and best ventilated building of the kind in the City. Trucks constantly on hand for removing goods. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 32 and 34 Commerce-st., near Bleecker. Special attention paid to packing furniture for shipment.

DUMB WAITERS, HOISTING MAchines, and fire-escape elevators, the most improved. Patented Dec. 3, 1872. L. CARRIES, patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 119 West 45th-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR WITH COOLer is the best. ALEX M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:20, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:20, 7, 8, 10, 9:20, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:20, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:20 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:30, 10:14, 11:04, 11:34 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:49 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlottesburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, State Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 5, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 6:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 8, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 6:43, 6:47, 7:46, 9:19, 11:36 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:10, 5:40, 8:25 P. M., and 12:30 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:30 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:30, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and 6:35 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

8 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:20, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8, 8:40, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00, and 8:35 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:00 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:00, 4:30, 5:00, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:00 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M.; to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:30 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 5:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 6:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

ERIE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Erie Railway Passenger Depot at Jersey City, recently destroyed by fire, has been replaced by a new structure, with ticket-office, waiting-rooms and all convenience for the transaction of passenger business.

Ferry-boats will run regularly from Chambers-st. and 23d-st. Depots to Jersey City at the advertised hours.

JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.
H. D. V. PRATT, Superintendent Transportation.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 113 South-st.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Thursday, 3d	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d	9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 5th	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 4th	11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 7th	[illegible]
Thursday, 10th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th	[illegible]
Friday, 11th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th	3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th	[illegible]
		Monday, 14th	[illegible]

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FALL RIVER LINE.

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will resume their place in the line on and after MONDAY, April 14.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 27, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.